THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 241. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the *Government Geological Surveys*, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of *MADOC, MARMORA*, and *ELZEVIR*.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot furnished parties buying.

TITLES PERFECT, CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

MADOC, July, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING
Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best interests of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth, population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best interests of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. H. BOULTER.

STRANGE, July 22nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL SELL AT COST, from AUGUST 1st inst. to SEPTEMBER 1st. Prox.,

Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Straw Goods, Dress Muslins, Prints, and Summer Clothing.

Now is the Time to Get BARGAINS,
For ONE MONTH ONLY!!

Madoc, August 1, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.
CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Rear of HAYWORTH'S CABINET SHOP.) MADOC,

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Madoc, June 10, 1867.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 25.—By the orders of the British War office a trial of the American fifteen-inch Rodman gun was held to-day in presence of a number of naval and military officers and experts. It was proved by the tests to which the gun was submitted, that no iron or shell armour yet invented is capable of resisting the shot.

July 26.—There is much caution shown by capitalists and business men here, the feeling having become general that war between France and Prussia is imminent. A private despatch from Berlin, received this evening, makes mention of the general opinion there that war is certain, and adds that Prussia is actively urging forward her preparations for such an event.

July 27.—Despatches have been received from Munich, stating that ex-King Otho, of Greece, is dead.

DUBLIN, July 25.—While the police were conducting a squad of Fenians through the principal streets of Tralee, the bystanders loudly cheered the prisoners, and the numbers increasing to a mob, finally assailed the escort with stones. No determined attempt, however, was made to rescue the prisoners, and they were safely deposited in the town jail.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 26.—The little raft Nonpareil, from New York, June 4th, has arrived, all well.

FLORENCE, July 26.—Baron Ratazzi, the Prime Minister of Italy, has made an offer to garrison the city of Rome with the national troops, to protect it from the threatened attack of the party of action under Garibaldi and Mazzini.

VIENNA, July 26.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a note to King William of Prussia, urging him to surrender the Danish province of North Schleswig to Denmark. The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria declines to interfere in the matter at all.

July 27.—The Sultan of Turkey has arrived here and is now the guest of the Emperor.

The Official Journal of this city says that it is the right and interest of the Emperor Napoleon to enforce the treaty of Prague. The same paper also says that the Czar has sent to the King of Prussia a note to the foregoing effect.

BERLIN, July 26.—A couple of conscripts belonging to the Imperial army to-day attempted to escape. They succeeded in reaching an American vessel at Bremerhaven, which was just on the point of setting sail. The Prussian authorities then threatened to open their batteries on the ship if the commander refused to give up the conscripts. After a sharp parley, the men were surrendered.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Moniteur* positively denies the statement that Napoleon had sent a note to the King of Prussia urging him to surrender the Danish districts of Northern Schleswig to Denmark.

July 29.—The *Moniteur* this morning declares that the rumours of war which now prevail on the Continent are without foundation. It says that the existing relations of France with all the European powers are eminently peaceful. It denies that the formation of new military camps is contemplated, and says the reserves of cavalry and artillery horses are to be sold to the farmers in the departments.

LONDON, July 22.—The sincerity of the repeated denials put forth in the *Moniteur* of the war reports now current in Europe, is doubted here. The *Times* in its city article of to-day says many are of the opinion that the alarm created by these warlike rumours will have the effect to check trade generally until next spring.

There has been but little rain in England within the past week. The weather is dry and the heat excessive.

Mining Notes from Tudor.

A correspondent, writing from Tudor on the 26th ult., says:—

"The past week has been fruitful of promise, to say the least of it, to those interested in mineral matters. Several assays of specimens from Madoc, Tudor, Limerick and Lake have been made, the result establishing beyond doubt that Gold in certain quantities is very generally present, in that form of quartz rock in which iron pyrites has hitherto been supposed to abound alone. But perhaps more valuable is the now undoubted fact that Silver and Bismuth have been discovered in large quantities in Tudor. The knowledge of the existence of the latter valuable mineral is entirely owing to Dr. Otway, who found it in quantity in the 4th concession, Tudor; and we understand that Mr. Smith, on whose land the metal was first discovered by Dr. Otway, has sold his lot to Messrs. Hill & Kershaw for ten thousand dollars. Several specimens rich in silver have been shown us from Limerick, which afford promising indications of large returns to the adventurers.

"Our friend Mr. W. H. Carr, who has had many years' experience in the Australian mines, has, we understand, purchased an interest in lot 82, in the 6th concession of Madoc. He has found a vein of Galena, which promises richly, but the most important feature of this lot is a continuous reef of quartz, traversing the lot diagonally from N.E. to S.W., and pointing for the Cariboo Mine, undoubtedly a continuation of the same reef. Mr. Carr and party, when last heard from, was camped on lot 11 in the 7th concession of Tudor, where he has also found capital indications of the precious metals. Rather a serious accident occurred on Miles's claim (11 in the 6th of Tudor) through drilling out an unexploded charge, by which two men were seriously injured. We much regret the temporary stoppage, as they were working on steadily, and with reasonable prospect of success."

The Canadian mail steamship North American, which went ashore some time since on the south point of the island of Anticosti, was got off safely on Saturday night.

The steamer Algoma, on her return trip from Fort William, Lake Superior, to Collingwood, struck a sunken reef off Sandy island, on the night of the 23rd ult., in a fog. A boat was at once dispatched to Sault St. Marie, 45 miles distant, for assistance; and after a detention of two nights and two days, the passengers were taken off by the U. S. revenue cutter, General Dix. The Algoma was not damaged, and was expected to be got off safely with the aid of a tug.

The Rossin House, Toronto, which was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1862, having been rebuilt, was opened again on Monday, and is now one of the finest hotels in Canada.

Zion Church, Montreal, famous as the scene of the Gavazzi riot, was wholly destroyed by fire at four o'clock on Sunday morning.

A telegram from Buffalo states that on Saturday night a freight train of forty-six cars on the Lake Shore Railroad took fire, about three miles from Brocton. Twenty-four cars and 500 barrels of oil were burned, 400 feet of railroad track completely burned, and even car-wheels were melted and bent in every shape.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING

Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the Unjted Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federative one we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government: For, had the boundaries of the several Provinces been merged in a common Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is now the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive an expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the *personnel* of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of vast tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent Townships, at a nominal value, and without conditions of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands, has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

G. H. BOULTER, Esq., M.D., Warden.
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

The canvass in North Hastings is now being vigorously prosecuted by all the candidates for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Wallbridge was nearly all last week in Rawdon, and met with the greatest encouragement. He is confident of success, as his friends continue true, and many of his former opponents are reconciled to his course. Mr. Wallbridge's address to the electors will be found on this page.—Mr. Bowell's friends are equally sanguine, but recognize the necessity for vigorous exertion.—Mr. Reed has received sufficient assurances of support to induce him to come out on local grounds in opposition to the Warden. His address will be found in another column.

THE MEETING IN MADOC.

On Saturday evening last, a number of the electors of this Township assembled in front of the Town-Hall, Mr. T. C. Wallbridge having given public notice of his intention to address them there. After considerable delay, the door not being opened, and the key not being forthcoming, the meeting was organized outside by the appointment of CHARLES GREAM, Esq., as Chairman; and a resolution was carried to adjourn to the front of the Royal Hotel, the electors present declining to enter the hall, the key of which was procured and produced by Mr. Wood just as they were moving off.

Mr. WALLBRIDGE spoke from the balcony of the Royal Hotel for about two hours, and his remarks were consequently too lengthy for us to find space for even a fair outline of the different topics he touched upon.—He commenced by alluding to the great political contest now going on, as the result of the constitutional revolution from which we are just emerging. The Dominion, with its capacity of supporting sixty millions inhabitants, was a heritage worthy of any people; but he wanted no "new" nationality; and he regretted to see it stated in the Confederation Act that we had a constitution similar to that of Great Britain—for it had been the steady policy there to abolish separate Parliaments, whereas we now have a number of petty Parliaments here. He had voted against that, as he wanted one great government, closely cemented and united. We should have an agitation arising in less than twelve months to abolish the local legislatures, and there were symptoms of it already. He wished to record his vote against the present system, which invoked the question of State Rights. He did not want to see such a change as had been made without referring it to the vote of the people.—He then referred to the approaching general election, and announced himself a candidate for the House of Commons, stating that he regarded the present Administration with favour, and would give them a fair trial, judging them by their policy, which he should expect to be distinct and unequivocal.—As soon as Mr. Wallbridge quitted general, and began to speak on local topics, a disposition was manifested by some persons present to interrupt. They proved to be comparative strangers and non-electors. The Chairman accordingly requested that none but electors would speak; and the presence of the Police and a hint about the guard-house, soon quieted the noisiest, and put a stop to the incipient disturbance. Mr. Wallbridge remarked that his detractors had said "the Wallbridges had burked the bill in order that they might purchase mineral lands." They had not purchased any; but could either Mr. Wood, or the editor of the *Intelligencer*, who had been making that charge against him for the last eighteen months, say that they had not done so?—He then discussed the Railway question, contending that as he was opposed to taxation, his opponents must be in favour of it; and that the cost of the Railway would be $1,500,000, which, added to the present debt of the County—$300,000—would make a total of $1,800,000, the interest on which, at the present rate, would make the tax on a farm that now paid $40, $240 a year. "The Wallbridges," as by all odds the largest owners of property in the County, would be the most benefited by the construction of a railway; but by such taxation they would be reduced to penury; and that was the light for any man who owned an acre of land to look at it. On that ground he asked the electors to vote for him, and so enable him to consign his detractors to their proper position in society. He was confident that on the day the writ was returned, T. C. Wallbridge would be their Representative in the House of Commons.—He wished to record that he should withhold his confidence from any Administration in which the Hon. A. Campbell held office. Who ever heard a word of blame from the editor of the *Intelligencer* about the sale by the ex-Crown Lands Commissioner of the lands in the Gold Mining Division? Those lands would have given us credit to build a railway. But if any one wished to get an acre of those lands now, he would have to go, instead of to the Gold Inspector, to New Orleans, or Chicago, or even to London to get a title to them. The money for their sale had gone into the funds of the general government, instead of being reserved for the Province of Ontario. He (Mr. W.) applied for lots in Elzevir for a settler—an Irishman with seven sons, and received an answer that they were not for sale. They had, however, been put in the market again—but when was notice given of that?—and had been sold to non-residents. That was one of the first things he should, if elected, bring before the House of Commons. He should take an early opportunity of addressing the electors again. He was not anxious about his return, except to repel the slanders that had been uttered about him, and he claimed a verdict of acquittal from those slandersat their hands.

In reply to a question from Mr. W. M. JONES, whether he would support the present administration, Mr. Wallbridge read a portion of his address, and said he would not sustain a factious opposition now being offered to the government.—He then sat down, and "Three Cheers for Wallbridge" being called for, they were heartily given.

Mr. BOWELL, in response to repeated demands, made a short address, telling the meeting that he did not want them to go away with the impression that all Mr. Wallbridge had said was truth. He denied that he had ever advocated taxation of the community for the railway either by word or editorially; and thought he could show by argument that Mr. Flint's course would have placed them in a better position. In reply to a request from Mr. Wood that he would explain the system of municipal taxation about railways, Mr. Bowell said he thought every man knew that not one dollar for such a purpose could be voted without the consent of the people.—In answer to another question by Mr. Smallfield whether he had any recollection of Mr. Flint's having said that the people should urge upon the Reeves the necessity of subscribing to the railway, and whether that was not equivalent to advocating municipal taxation in aid of it, Mr. Bowell declared that Mr. Flint had never said anything of the kind.—At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Bowell was cheered as loudly as Mr. Wallbridge had been.

Dr. BOULTER being present, was also invited to speak, and with reference to the other candidates said he should leave them to fight their battle out, without interference on his part.—In answer to a

question whether he would take the County Town away from Madoc, Dr. Boulter said he was opposed to a separation at present, as the County owed a large debt; but that whenever the separation took place, he should be in favour of a majority of the people deciding where the County seat should be.

The meeting adjourned after the customary cheers for the Queen and the candidates, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

NON-PAYMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.—We understand that the Common School Teachers in the Township of Elzevir are unable as yet to obtain their share of the Government Grant, for which they have received their cheques, mailed by the Local Superintendent as long since as the 15th ult. On presenting them to the Township Treasurer on the day advertised—Saturday last—they found he was not at his office, in Bridgewater but six miles distant, cutting hay. He said he had no funds in hand, and would not have, until Mr. Flint returned, but could not say when that would be. The teachers could, however, take the cheques *to the store*, AND TRADE THEM OUT!—Mr Flint, we further learn, was believed to have gone to Montreal, and the School-Teachers are consequently deprived of the use of their own money, until the Honorable gentleman remembers to hand it over to the Township Treasurer. The cheques for the municipal grant, due last January, are not yet paid, there being no funds in the Township Treasury to pay them. We are not aware whose the fault for this state of affairs may be, but it is high time that this annoying delay in the settlement for services rendered should be put an end to.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.—The half-yearly examination of School Teachers in the North Riding, was held on Thursday, in the School-house, Madoc. There were 48 female and 30 male candidates for certificates.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The results of various assays made by Mr. Wyckoff during the last few days are such as to confirm the belief that gold will be found in paying quantities, not only throughout the Township of Madoc, but in all the adjoining townships, north, south, east and west of it.—Mr. J. B. Lundy exhibited to us the gold obtained from five pounds of the quartz from his claim on Mr. Mulrane's farm, on lot 1 in the 13th concession of Huntingdon,—the yield being two grains, at which rate the ton would produce $30.—The Hon. Billa Flint has published the results of the assays of the following mines in Elzevir:—The Mountain Mine, (lot 1, 4th con.)—gold, per ton, $22; silver, $1.46—total $23.46. The Axe Factory Mine, (lot 3, 4th con.) gold, per ton, $48; silver, $15—total $63. The Harrison mine, gold, per ton, $20; silver, $14.75.

Mr. Strong, of Port Hope, recently took away about 350 lbs. of quartz taken out promiscuously from the Barry Mine This was cracked in a plaster-mill, and put by Mr. Brogden, a Californian miner, through a hand process of hot water and quicksilver, when it was found to produce $3.78, being equal to about $21 per ton. The gold was not seen in this lot of quartz, but specimens have been taken from the mine in which the precious metal was visible. Half of this mine has been sold for $5,000, cash down, the money being all paid over last Friday.

Messrs. Waller and Ostrom, of Frankford, have obtained a certificate from Mr. Wyckoff that ten pounds of ore from lot No. 11 in the 7th con. of Madoc produced gold at the rate of $24 and silver at $4.43 per ton.

The township of Marmora continues also to attract the attention of gold miners, and samples of quartz have been brought thence, which are expected when assayed to yield well.

Some further mining notes, from Tudor, will be found on the first page.

Attention is called to the advertisement of the Victoria Gold Mine.

MORE GOLD.—We were yesterday shown some very pretty specimens of pure gold, brought by Messrs. Miles and Hallanan from the mines last Saturday. The finest was a nugget from the Richardson mine, worth $9.50, broken off a piece of quartz. The next specimens were three ounces washed out of some gravel dug from a depth of sixteen feet by the side of a creek in the bush, and some pretty sized pieces taken from the Carson claim in Tudor. The next was some pieces of quartz from Miles's claim, which, we are informed, was shown to an experienced geologist sent out to examine the mines by the British Government, and declared by him to be rich in silver, and containing some gold.—*Ottawa Times*

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

TO THE ELECTORS
of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion, and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you, I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governments, such votes, and such measures, as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug. 1, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of $1 in silver, and $8.40 in gold to the ton. The return in the second instance has not yet been ascertained.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope; —or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

JAMES WHITE.

August 2, 1867.

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, that a BY-LAW will be introduced before the CORPORATION of the United Townships of TUDOR, WOLLASTON and LIMERICK, at the next meeting thereof, to be held at MILLBRIDGE, Tudor, on MONDAY, August 12th, 1867, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of Opening a ROAD, as surveyed by F. Abbott, Township Surveyor, commencing on Lot 6, and passing through Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, all in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wollaston.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order. WILLIAM HARPER,
Tudor, July 15th, 1867. Township-Clerk.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late C. W. ST. CHARLES will please hand them into the Office of DEANS, GRAY & MCGREGOR, on or before the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, for COLLECTION—and any person OWING to the Estate of the late C. W. St. Charles, will make payment at the same office.

JAS. ST. CHARLES,
FELIX GRAHAM, } Executors to the Estate.
Madoc, 11th July, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

Mineral Lands
FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the Local Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my Address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES McLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.
SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, AUGUST the 12th inst., for the dispatch of business.

By order. J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Saturday, Aug. 3rd, 1867.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,
WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,
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WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.
THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.
The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.
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NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS TRESPASSING on the WEST Half of Lot TWENTY-FIVE in the FOURTH Concession, and on Lot SEVEN in the SIXTH Concession of MADOC; and on the West Half of TWENTY-FOUR in the THIRD Concession of MARMORA, will be PROSECUTED.

For information respecting the West Half of Twenty-five in the Fourth Concession of Madoc, apply to Rev. W. CAMPBELL, West Half of Twenty-four in the Fourth Concession of Madoc.

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THE BUILDING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite Jones's Grist-Mill, in the Village of Madoc.
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MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
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PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.
ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.
Apply on the premises to the owner
THOMAS THOMPSON.
Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The congregation of Knox's church, Montreal, have decided by a majority of two to remove the organ from their church.

On Monday, last week, the President and directors of the Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora Railway Company were presented with a complimentary address by the Mayor and corporation of Cobourg. In the evening they were entertained at a public dinner, by the Council and citizens of Cobourg.

The *Globe* says:—Some evil disposed person the other day plucked up a number of beautiful flowers growing on the grave of the late Ensign McEachren, and mutilated the sodding in a shameful manner. Such conduct is disgraceful.

The world does not move much after all—in China; for we read that the Imperial Government of the Central Flowery Kingdom has lately prohibited the printing of newspapers there with moveable type.

Twenty thousand Americans are estimated to have crossed the Atlantic, from west to east, since February last, and passenger steamers to Europe still go well loaded.

The Sultan has queer baggage. Among his toilet articles is an immense tank of Nile water. His Highness is forbidden to bathe in any less sacred water.

An English paper says that Mr. Herbert, M.P., has completely succeeded in his motion respecting the admission of Irishmen to the Guards. The order against the enlistment of Irishmen and Catholics has been withdrawn.

The *South London Press* says that the lady who gave Mr. Spurgeon £20,000 to erect an orphanage, has since ordered her plate to be sold for the same object; and Mr. Spurgeon asserts that the donor has thereby "set an example to all believers who have surplus and unused gold and silver which ought to be put to better use than lying wrapped up in a box."

The Milwaukians are troubled with a fish mystery. Quantities of the remains of large sturgeon and white fish, bitten in two as though by a shark, are found every morning on the lake shore. Has the sea serpent reached Lake Michigan?

A distinguished New York divine, pressed to go to Europe, is angry upon his return to find his substitute so much preferred by his parishioners that they propose to retain him and let the "original Jacob" go. Such action will stop a great deal of bronchitis says an irreverent American paper.

Recently while the Royal household and domestics were at prayers in the private chapel in Windsor Castle, one of the pages, a young man, suddenly rushed from his seat into the aisle, and exclaimed with great energy, "It's all a mystery," or words to a similar effect. He then ran from the chapel, but was secured and it was found that the poor fellow had gone mad. The Queen was not present.

The Prescott *Telegraph* gives the particulars of a shocking catastrophe which recently occurred in the township of Augusta, whereby the wife of an old pensioner named Lavery, and four little children were burned literally to ashes. The log-house in which they lived caught fire from a stove during the night. The father of the family and a son escaped by jumping from the upper story, but the poor woman perished while attempting to rescue her four young children.

Travellers see funny things. A Kingstonian saw in the window of the post-office at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, this summer, among "lost letters," one addressed "Kenneth Mackenzie, Esquire, Toronto, C.W." The postmaster didn't know any such country! The Kingstonian of course enlightened the Swiss official, and received his thanks.

On the 21st of August next an event will occur which has only been twice recorded in the history of celestial phenomena: Jupiter will appear without satellites. Three of them will then be passing across the planet's disc and the other will be immersed in its shadow. The apparent absence of moons will not last more than two hours.

A list of several owners of the more valuable diamonds and precious stones worn in the United States is published. Of these a negro minstrel has a single diamond pin worth $3,000. A "late negro minstrel" had pins and rings valued at $25,000. A favourite dancer has $4,000 invested in diamonds. The wife of a negro minstrel is said to have the enormous amount of $70,000 in jewels. A circus clown has a single diamond valued at $2,000, and a cluster diamond worth $1,000. A "retired" circus performer has $1,000 more than this invested in these vanities.

The people of California are taking strong ground against Chinese immigration to that country. In the new political platform, issued by the Republican party of that State, the following declaration appears: "That the importation of Chinese or any other people of the Mongolian race into the Pacific States or Territories is in every respect injurious and degrading to American labour—by forcing it into unjust and ruinous competition, and an evil that should be restricted by legislation and abated by such legal constitutional means as are in our power."

A London correspondent says: "Writing from where I do, I see the Prince and his attendants anxiously trying and examining the arrangements of a carriage and chair specially designed to give the poor dear little Princess of Wales her first airing, after the painful, dangerous illness. Much has been said about the apparent carelessness of the Prince, without, I think, foundation. He is extremely fond of her, and we may be sure that if he rides, and goes to Paris, and goes about as usual, it is by her most express desire. The unselfish little soul would feel doubly stricken if her illness were to confine him also. Besides, she has all the pleasure and freshness of looking for his return."

CURIOUS SUIT ABOUT A DIAMOND PIN.—After the Prince of Wales had been in New York, some gentlemen purchased a painting called New York at Sunrise, and presented it to the Prince, sending it to England by a Mr. George Nicholls. When the latter came back he had a handsome diamond pin, which he said had been presented to him by the Prince, on delivery of the picture. The artist was like Mr. Cartier, with the C.B., in respect to his discontent at this distribution of the honours; but unlike Mr. Cartier, he had too much good breeding even to make any inquiries, which might imply reproach to the princely giver. Thus Mr. Nicholls wore the pin for seven years. At length a Danish gentleman, hearing of the affair, wrote to Colonel Knollys, on his own account, to ascertain the truth, and was informed that the Prince certainly intended the pin for the artist, and not for the agent employed to bring the picture. Upon receiving this letter, Mr. Brown applied in a most courteous letter for the delivery of the pin, whose retention he affected to regard as a mistake. As Mr. Nicholls, however, refuses to part with it, an action is to be commenced for its delivery.

We understand it is the intention of the Imperial Government to form the North West Territory into a Crown Colony. This is a step which is not only desirable but urgently called for, to prevent it from drifting into annexation with the contiguous States. We have always looked upon the question as one of the greatest interest; for this reason: If ever we are to form a great Northern nation out of the Dominion of Canada, we must have the band of cultivable territory and moderate climate which stretches across the continent to the Pacific, with the Pole to our back. Things go fast in these days; and either we must by timely action keep British the North West Territory, or it will soon become American. We understand that Mr. J. Nelson, of London, passed through this city yesterday *en route* for the Red River Settlement, to report upon its capabilities for settlement. We believe he will return in October.—*Montreal Gazette.*

"ENORMOUS PATRONAGE."—The organs of the Coalition and of the Combination harp much upon the patronage which the two governments are to control. The other day, in speaking of the death of Judge Harrison, one of them said:—"His death throws into the hands of the Government of Ontario an item of the enormous amount of patronage which Mr. Sandfield McDonald's Government is destined to wield." It so happens that the appointment of County Judges is assigned to the Federal Government, so that the Local Government will not be the richer for this vacancy. But overlooking the ignorance of the organist, let us ask why this constant reference to the enormous "amount of patronage" which the two Governments are to dispense? Is the phrase, so awkwardly dragged into an obituary notice, used in the belief that the people are to be persuaded in that way to vote for the Coalition? How many electors do the organs think, are likely to be over-awed by an exaggerated idea of the offices which Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and the other Macdonald have to dispense?—In several respects, this constant attempt to promulgate such exaggerated ideas about the Government patronage is very great folly. In the first place, it leads to the inference that the pursuit of patronage is the great object in life of the Coalitionists. Especially does it give rise to unpleasant reflections as to the motives of the stragglers who leave the Reform party to go over to the Coalition. It is positively cruel in the organs to cast such ugly suspicions on the motives of their new allies.—In the next place, the cry of enormous patronage must tend to confirm the popular belief that the Coalition and the Combination will be reckless and ex and will burthen the country with new a officers. It is only by so doing that either or General Government can have any amount of patronage. There are plenty o to spare in the public service now to do all both at Ottawa and Toronto, if the Governm honestly in favour of prudence and econ the vacancies arising by death and otherw divided between the two, that neither will thing enormous from that source. The cry mous patronage" either means nothing, or a host of new and needless officers—which *Globe.*

VARIETIES.

Why is an alarm of fire in the night like brush? Because it spoils the nap.

What is the key note to good breedi natural.

When does a haystack most resemble a mountain? When it's snow'd on.

A country boy, who had read of sailors up anchors, wanted to know if it was sea that made them do it.

"What brought you to prison, my friend?" "Two constable, sah." "Yes, but had intemperance anything to do with it?" sah, dey was bofe of 'em drunk."

A gentleman meeting another in the stre was consumptive, accosted him thus: "A friend, you walk slowly.,"—"Yes," replied th "but I'm going fast."

An old fellow, who is always perpetrating bad persists in describing gamesters as birds of dice; and he accounts for the presence of blac in a sheepfold by citing the notorious fact, that are always passionately fond of gambolling.

A Scotchman went to a lawyer for advice, a tailed the circumstance of the case. "Have yo me the facts precisely as they occurred?" ask lawyer. "Oh, ay, sir," replied he; "I tho't i to tell ye plain truth. Ye can put the lees i yersel."

A man having fallen into a slough, his friend loudly to another for assistance. The latter was busily engaged in cutting a log, and wish procrastinate, inquired, "How deep is the gentl in?"—"Up to his ankles," was the answer. "there is plenty of time," said the other. there's not," rejoined the first, "for he's in first."

A clergyman one Sunday, at the close of his mon, gave notice to the congregation that, in course of the week, he expected to go on a mi to the heathen. One of his parishioners exclai "Why, my dear sir, you have never told us one of this before. What shall we do?"—"Oh broth said the minister, "I don't expect to go out of to

There may be as honest a difference between men as between two thermometers. The differe in both cases may arise from difference in positio

TRUTH ALWAYS THE BEST.—Truth has all the vantages of appearance, and many more; and, u every account, sincerity is true wisdom. As to affairs of this world, integrity hath many advanta over all the arts of dissimulation and deceit. It much the plainer and the easier, much the safer more secure way; it hath less of trouble and diffi ty, of entanglement and perplexity, of danger hazard; it is the shortest and nearest way to our e carrying us thither in a straight line, and will h out and last, when deceit and cunning, which co tinually grow weaker and less effectual, will fina fail us.

A MODERN DICTIONARY.—Water: A clear flu once used as a drink. Rural felicity: Potatoes a turnips. Dentist: One who finds work for his ow teeth by taking out those of other people. My dea An expression used by man and wife at the com mencement of a quarrel. Policeman: A man em ployed to sleep in the open air. Bargain: A judicro transaction, in which either party thinks he h cheated the other. Wealth: The most respectab quality of men. Bonnet: The female head-dress f the front seat of the opera. Esquire: Everybod yet nobody; equal to captain. Jury: Twelve pr soners in a box to try one more at the bar. Inform er: A wretch who is pardoned for being baser tha his comrades. Modesty: A beautiful flower th flourishes in secret. Lawyer: A learned gentlema who rescues your estate from your enemy and keep it himself. Money: The god of the nineteenth century.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 242. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the *Government Geological Surveys*, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of *MADOC, MARMORA,* and *ELZEVIR.*

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

PATENTS TITLES PERFECT, CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

MADOC, July, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best interests of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth, population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best interests of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. H. BOULTER.

STIRLING, July 22nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL SELL AT COST, from AUGUST 1st Inst. to SEPTEMBER 1st. Prox.,

Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Straw Goods, Dress Muslins, Prints, and Summer Clothing.

Now is the Time to Get BARGAINS, For ONE MONTH ONLY!!

Madoc, August 1, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.

CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.

Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Rear of HAYWORTH'S CABINET SHOP,) MADOC,

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Madoc, June 10, 1867.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cab'e.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The leaders of the Reform movement have made arrangements for another grand meeting of the supporters of reform in Hyde Park on Monday next, for the purpose of protesting against any cutting down of the franchise extended by the Reform bill as it passed the House of Commons. An immense attendance is anticipated.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The reported distress from famine in Mayo and Connemara has been much exaggerated, and affairs have now assumed a much more cheerful aspect.

Aug. 4.—It is reported that Gen. Fariolai has confessed his connection with the Fenian outbreak in Ireland, and has offered to reveal the details of the Fenian movement and testify for the government.

FLORENCE, Aug. 3.—Wm. R. Roberts, one of the leaders of the recent Fenian movement in the United States, is now in Naples, where he is reported to be intriguing with the radical democrats and men of the party of action in Southern Italy.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—The departure of Napoleon for Vienna has been postponed one week.

It is said that arrangements are being made for an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia, to take place after the visit of the former to Vienna.

Aug. 5.—Semi-official journals deny that the visit of Napoleon to Vienna has any political object, and declare that the published rumours which attribute political significance to the interchange of courtesies between the Emperors of France and Austria are erroneous.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—King William of Prussia to-day issued a proclamation, assuming the duties of sovereign of the North German States.

Count Bismarck's official organ here, in an editorial article to-day strongly urges the great powers of Europe to interpose in the Cretan question.

PESTH, Aug. 3.—At the recent election for members of the Hungarian diet, Louis Kossuth was chosen to represent the city of Woitzen without a dissenting voice.

August 3.—The election of Kossuth causes alarm among the members of the conservative party of Hungary, who think that the extreme views and powerful prestige of the ex-president may lead to a disturbance of the existing political agreement with the Emperor of Austria.

CANDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Despatches have been received here to-day from Athens, announcing that the Greeks have defeated the Turks in Crete in several recent engagements. The same despatches make mention of the departure of the French squadron for Candia, for the purpose of bringing back the refugees to Greece.

Aug. 3.—Despatches from Athens state that the Greek government has announced its determination of declaring war against the Sublime Porte on the 1st of September, should the hostilities against the Christians of Candia not be ended by that time. Great military preparations are being made for such a contingency, and orders have been issued calling out the entire reserves in the kingdom.

A Cretan squadron is being organized at Athens to give chase to the Turkish fleet. It is composed of six vessels, armed with 30 guns each.

The blockade-runner Arcadion had completed her nineteenth voyage to Crete, and disembarked volunteers and her cargo, and taken on board four hundred women and children for Greece. About a thousand women and children had taken refuge in mountain caverns, where they were in danger of being killed by the Turks. The foreign consuls had protested against any unnecessary violence, and the English consul had sent a steamer to protect them.

A HORRIBLE DISASTER.—*Over 100 Men Buried Alive in a Coal Mine—all hopes of their safety vanished.*—The columns of the European German papers are filled with the particulars of the greatest disaster that ever desolated any mining district.

On the 1st of July the wooden frame-work of a 1,500 feet deep pit of a coal mine in the neighbourhood of Lugan, in Saxony, gave way, blocking up, with an impenetrable mass of timber and rock, the pit at a depth of about 300 elle from the top. At the moment of the disaster 102 men, nearly all of them the supporters of large families, were working in the bottom of the mine. Their provisions were only calculated for one day. On the 5th of July, the date of our latest news by mail, the place where the fallen masses had stopped the pit was of such a solid structure that the water was standing on it many feet high. From all sides the most available help was offered, but the conviction that nothing could be done soon enough to save the unfortunate miners weakened, as it seems, any energetic efforts. They were doomed to die of starvation and want of fresh air. On the 4th of July all attempts to reach the bottom of the mine by any quick process were abandoned, and a slow but sure plan was devised by which at least the corpses of the perished could be extracted. Iron tubes of about two feet in diameter were to be sunk through the obstructions down to the bottom of the pit. Among the dead are forty-four married men, one of whom had a wife and nine living children. The scenes at the entrance of the pit are described as lamentable without a parallel. One hundred and thirty-seven children filled the air with their woeful cries, whilst the superintendent of the mine, to whose negligence the disaster was ascribed by the people, could only be saved from being mobbed by his sudden imprisonment.

The Empress Eugenie made a private visit to Queen Victoria at Osborne on the 22nd ult.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE OF 1866 BROKEN AGAIN.—The London *News* published a telegram dated Valentia, July 20, which reports that the Atlantic cable of 1866 was again broken suddenly that afternoon, it was thought about fifty miles from Heart's Content. The Chairman of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co, says that the breakage has occurred at a very moderate depth of water, and the injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of recent accidents to the shore end of the same cable. The cable of 1865 is in perfect order.

Messrs. McGee and Ogilvie addressed the electors at Point St. Charles on Saturday evening. There was a constant interruption by rowdies in the crowd. Mr. McGee said that during the last two years he had in his possession documents which would have destroyed his Fenian opponents, and he would now commence to publish them in the Gazette and the Daily News. Canada had been exposed to a vile conspiracy, which during three years had been countermined by him, hence all the rage of his opponents.

Another terrible fire occurred on Saturday in the flowing oil well district at Petrolia, caused by a lamp igniting a tank of oil. The fire spread over an area of 20 acres, consuming in its course twelve wells, and burned about 40,000 barrels of oil. The loss is estimated at nearly $100,000.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE NORTH RIDING

Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federative one we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government: For, had the boundaries of the several Provinces been merged in a common Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive an expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the *personnel* of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of vast tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent Townships, at a nominal value, and without conditions of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands, has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10.

Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

G. H. BOULTER, Esq., M.D., Warden.
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

The candidates for the House of Commons have been spending more time during the past week in personally canvassing rather than in publicly addressing the electors. Both speak confidently of their prospects of election. Mr. Wallbridge and his friends appear to be well satisfied with the turn affairs are taking; while the *Intelligencer* predicts that "it is not at all likely that he (Wallbridge) will have the opportunity of voting to keep the government in or out." Well, "Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is a better." A short time will soon settle the question.

Mr. James McLean addressed the electors on Wednesday evening, taking his stand on the balcony of the Royal Hotel. His remarks, which were mostly of a personal character with respect to the other candidates for the Legislative Assembly, were received with alternate ironical cheers and shouts of laughter; but some of the bystanders taking offence, a disturbance ensued, which led to the interference of the Police, and a grand procession to the Barracks of a crowd accompanying those arrested. The speaker's observations were consequently brought to an abrupt termination, as he "vamosed" as soon as the row began.

☞ A special despatch to the *Leader*, dated Ottawa, Aug. 7, says:—"The proclamation announcing the issue of the writs for the general elections was issued to-day. The writs are dated the 7th of Aug., and are returnable on the 24th of September, with the exception of those for the counties of Gaspe, Bonaventure, and Chicoutimi and Saguenay, which are returnable on the 24th of October. Parliament will then meet some time in November."

For the Mercury.

The Elzevir School Moneys.

MR. EDITOR,—In the last MERCURY, you state in reference to the "Government Grant," that the Teachers' orders, "on presenting them to the Township Treasurer on the day advertised—Saturday last—they found he was not at his office at Bridgewater, but six miles distant making hay."

In answer, John Hailstone, Esq., is Treasurer; he has no office at Bridgewater. He lives on his farm, and transacts treasury business at his own house.

You state, the Treasurer "he said he had no funds on hand, and would not have, until Mr. Flint returned," and also "that the Teachers could however take their cheques *to the store* and trade them out." Allow me to state I do not believe Mr. Hailstone ever made such statements, and ask for proof that he done so.

Again, you state "Mr. Flint, we further learn, was believed to have gone to Montreal, and the School Teachers are consequently deprived of the use of their own money until the Honourable gentleman *remembers* to hand it over to the Treasurer." This is most gratuitous, and shows the animus of your informant, or your want of fairness in dealing with a matter you could know but little about.

The first I knew about the School money was last week Tuesday afternoon, when the County Treasurer spoke to me about it. I saw Mr. Hailstone on Friday of last week, and told him when he could obtain the money. As he could not well leave his harvest to go for it, I promised him on my return to Belleville to see and get it from the County Treasurer and send it to him at Bridgewater, if I did not go up myself; and this afternoon I got it for him from Mr. McAnanny and mailed it so he can have it to-morrow, Wednesday, so that he can pay the Teachers,—not because it is a part of my duty as Reeve, not admitting I have any right to be called on to do so, but to save Mr. Hailstone trouble and expense.

So much, then, for the "Government Grant" for 1867.

As to the "Municipal Grant due last January," if the Teachers have not received their pay, it is no fault of mine. I, however, believe they have received the amount of their orders,—it is no part of my business to pay them.

The statements made in the MERCURY in reference to the school matters, so far as I am concerned, is a tissue of misrepresentations, to say the least of it; and it might be well for you to inform yourself better in reference to the school moneys of Elzivir, as also on other matters you publish about me before placing yourself in a position, which may at some future day prove to be a source of annoyance to you.

Yours, &c., &c.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, 6th August, 1867.

We have not space to reply to all Mr. Flint's remarks at full length, and consequently have only to inform him that we were assured of the strict truth in all particulars of the statement made by our informant before we published it. As he was correct in saying that the money was advertised to be paid *in Bridgewater*, on the 27th July, we see no reason to believe that he invented the remarks which he says the Treasurer made. Before calling upon us to furnish proof, we suggest that Mr. Flint should first ascertain from Mr. Hailstone whether he denies that he ever made such statements The real point at issue, is not whether the Treasurer has an office in Bridgewater, but whether he took the proper steps to prevent the School Teachers being disappointed, when it was not convenient for him to leave home.—The word "remembers" was not emphasized in the original, and as we were quite aware that Mr. Flint is not bound in any way to see after the money being obtained, its use was not intended as Mr. Flint appears to think, as a gratuitous insult to him, but simply to convey the idea that he might very easily forget a matter in which he had no direct concern. With respect to any future "annoyance" that we may incur by what we have published, or may publish, about the "other matters" to which Mr. Flint alludes, it is just possible that if he carries into execution the threat hinted at, his own ultimate "annoyance" may prove to be greater than any he can make us suffer. —*Ed. M. M.*

FINE AND EARLY OATS.—Mr. R. Patterson, of lot 5 in the 6th concession of Madoc, presented to us on Wednesday a fine sample of oats, the first of this season's growth that we have seen or heard of. The grain is without exception the cleanest, plumpest and heaviest of this description that we ever remember, and more competent judges than ourselves, who have examined the sample, express the same opinion.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The "developments" at the Richardson Mine, since last week, have been such as will be likely to give a fresh impetus to mining operations in the Quinte Division. Recent blasts have not only brought down masses of rock, of the same character as that previously obtained, rich in gold; but they have ex-

posed a vein of white quartz—resembling the "milk" quartz of California,—from which specimens have been taken fully studded with gold. This vein of quartz, we understand, was struck exactly in the position where Dr. Otwey had previously informed Mr. Hardin it would in all probability be found.

A number of shafts are now being sunk in the townships of Tudor, Limerick, and Cashel, in the neighbourhood of Wadsworth's Lake. Mr. Joseph Canniff is reported to have found some more gold, within the last few days in Beaver Creek, in the vicinity of his grist mill in Limerick. Some specimens of silver have been taken from a shaft seventeen feet deep, sunk by Mr. G. Lawrence on lot 5 in the 18th of Tudor. Mr. Dulmage's shaft, on lot 5 in the 19th, has reached a depth of 18 feet and specimens from it, which he brought in last week to Eldorado, to be assayed by Dr. Otwey, are pronounced to contain both gold and silver. An offer has been made by American capitalists, who have examined this lot, to purchase it.

MADOC GOLD MINING COMPANY OF TORONTO.—We understand from Mr. T. S. Chandler, Managing Director, that all the shares of this Company are now taken up, and that from an assay made recently by Mr. Wyckoff, of quartz from one of the Company's shafts, that the yield of gold is at the rate of $40 to the ton, and of silver $17.88. We are also glad to learn that it is the intention of the Company very shortly to erect a crushing mill, on their property, and that they are now piling up quantities of ore, ready for the time it can be put in operation.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Aug. 1st, 1867.

Ackey, Jacob	Havill, H J	McLeod, Cephas
Armstrong, Adam	Hoskins, Samuel	Meyers, Adam Henry
Armstrong David	Hadcock, D C	Morse, Mr
Berry, W H	Henry, Susan	McLure, John
Bond, C W	Harrison, John	Morril, George
Burgess, George	Johnson, Lesley	Rose, Conrad
Cameron, Alex	Johnson, John	Rankin, C
Craig, Sarah	Kelller, Emeline	Robinson, Benj
Cline, John	Lelly, Wm (2)	Ross, Hugh
Dougan, Robert	King, W A	Stock, Grace
Dixon, Jos	Lynagh Timothy	Strong, N
Dinnis, James	Loughlen, Alex	Thomas, Jno
Fowler, Amos	Leveign, Zebulon	Wilson, John
Embury, Richard	Love, Irwin	Wright, Edward
Field, Jno A W	Lazier, James B	Wood, S C
Fraser, A C	Marshal, Wm O	Witherel, George
Firth, J C	Morrison, Thomas	Whitney, E R

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

The Provincial Mining Company.

Present Capital, $250,000. Prospective Capital, $500,000. Shares, $25.

Chairman—THOMAS KELSO, Esq. Belleville, President of the Board of Trade.

Vice Chairman—JOHN R DICKSON, Esq. M.D., Kingston.

Secretaries. J J. B. FLINT. Esq. Barrister, Belleville.
G. E. SMALL, Esq. Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, Kingston.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq., Belleville.

Mineralogists—JAMES WILLIAMSON, Esq . LL D., Professor of Natural Philosophy. Queen's University, Kingston.
JAMES THOMPSON BELL, Esq. Belleville.

Inspector of Mining Operations—GEORGE NEILSON, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF MONTREAL. THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

THE Advantages to Stockholders in this Company are greater than those now offered or which can be offered. by any other Mining Company in Canada, inasmuch as its lands, which extend over two thousand acres, include a lot purchased at a large sum within a few hundred yards of the Richardson Mine; the most eligible portion of the Cook farm. for which thirty thousand dollars were lately offered; several lots in the neighbourhood of the Barry Mine, where gold has been found; a valuable lot in Tudor. where plumbago and lead in large quantities are known to exist; a lot in Marmora specially selected by California miners, &c., &c. In addition to this, Stockholders have ample security that the affairs of the Company will be managed in good faith. from its Directors being among the leading capitalists and business men in Canada.

[RECITAL:]

The Company to be incorporated under the Limited Liabilities Act with the designation of "The Provincial Mining Company of Canada."

The object of the Company to be the pursuit of mining operations in Gold Silver. Copper, Lead. Plumbago, Galena, &c., as also the purchase and sale of mining leases.

[AGREEMENT:]

In consideration of being admitted to participate in the Capital Stock of THE PROVINCIAL MINING COMPANY, the undersigned agree to take the number of shares and to pay the amounts set opposite their respective names.

And that until incorporation they shall not assign their stock.

And that after incorporation they shall pay the balance due on their shares in such amounts and at such times as may be fixed at a meeting of at least five Directors, by a majority thereof.

And that failing incorporation they shall receive the moneys paid by them. less expenses.

☞ Ten dollars payable on each share at the time of subscription.

TO THE ELECTORS
of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion, and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you. I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governments, such votes, and such measures, as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug. 1, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of $1 in silver. and $8.40 in gold to the ton. The return in the second instance has not yet been ascertained.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars. apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope; —or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

JAMES WHITE.

August 2, 1867.

NOTICE

IS hereby Given. that a BY-LAW will be introduced before the CORPORATION of the United Townships of TUDOR. WOLLASTON and LIMERICK. at the next meeting thereof, to be held at MILLBRIDGE. Tudor. on MONDAY. August 12th, 1867, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of Opening a ROAD, as surveyed by F. Abbott, Township Surveyor, commencing on Lot 6, and passing through Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, all in the 7th Concession of the Township of Wollaston.

Of which all persons interested are requested to take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

By order.
WILLIAM HARPER,
Township-Clerk.

Tudor, July 15th, 1867.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late C W. ST. CHARLES will please hand them into the Office of DEANS. GRAY & MCGREGOR. on or before the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, for COLLECTION—and any person OWING to the Estate of the late C. W. St.Charles, will make payment at the same office.

JAS. ST. CHARLES,
FELIX GRAHAM, } Executors to the Estate.

Madoc. 11th July, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM. Conveyancer. Madoc.

McLEAN & CARRE,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS. ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors.

187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

Mineral Lands
FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease. in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL. North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

First Class.—J Medcalf Wilson, 224; Jno H Bell, 218; Thos J Fair, 212; Wm J Byam, 199; Thos H Finn. 192; Edwd Macready, 192; Samuel Gardner, 190; Jno W Byam, 190; Jno Courtney, 188.

Second Class.—Robert Lennox, 183; Michael Farrell. 179; William Morton 177; William Kirk. 173; Orlean Hart, 171; Crozier G Adams, 164; Benson O'Hara, 163; Louisa Ketchesson. 162; James Cronk, 160; Thomas Elliott. 157; Wm H Minchin. 153; Richard Burbage. 153; Margaret Shannon, 145; Mary A Robertson 143; John Maxwell, 143; Robt Wiggins. 140.

Third Class.—Alice Ewing, 136; Almeda Dyer, 134; Margaret Harvey, 130; Honoria Larkins, 129; Margt Morton, 127; Elizabeth McDade, 126, Rose Larkins, 124; Thomas Hewatson, 120; Fletcher Embury, 120; Phœbe Clark. 119; Jane Porter, 118; Margaret Carleton, 113; Elizabeth Campbell. 113; Margaret Meagher 113; Isabella Mackenzie 112; George Anley 112; Mark Anderson 111; Hannah Eagleson 111; Angus McInerney 110; Sarah Barker 110; Urcetta Merrill 108; Elizabeth Murray 106; Maria Donoghue 104; Eliza J Wiggins 104; Emma Barker 101; Mary Squires 101; Helen Allen 101; Ruth Ashley 100; Thos McShea 99; Maria Watson 99; Fanny Rutledge 99; Catherine Dolan 99; Sarah Carleton 98; Clarissa Geary 96; Sarah J Howe 96; Alice Bailey 96; William O'Brien 94; Ellen Devellin 93; Sarah Lackie 93; Jane Palmer 93; Mary Garrett 93; Eva Lewis 93; Sarah Brown 93.

G. H. BOULTER, M.D.,
Chairman.
T. S. AGAR, Secretary.

Number of candidates 77
1st Class 9; 2nd Class 16; 3rd Class 43; 68
Failed ..... 9—77

County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN.—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the Local Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my Address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES McLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

To All Whom It May Concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of MADOC will meet in the TOWN-HALL on MONDAY, AUGUST the 12th inst., for the dispatch of business.

By order. J. R. KETCHESON, T.-Clerk.
Office, Town-Hall, Saturday, Aug. 3rd, 1867.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Re-Painted and Furnished anew and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

MISS DRISCOLL,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM. of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two miles from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner
THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE
With Taste and Dispatch.
SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE NORTH-WEST.—The Ottawa correspondent of the *Leader* says, "A statement has recently been going the rounds, that it is the intention of the Imperial Government to take immediate steps for the formation of a Crown colony in the North-west territory. I have good reason to believe that this is a mistake. The question of attaching the North-west territory to Canada will, it is generally believed, be submitted to Parliament at the earliest possible moment, and until some action has been taken in the matter by Canada, it is wholly improbable that the Home Government will take any such step as that referred to. If I am not mistaken, there is a distinct understanding to this effect between the Imperial and Canadian governments."

Mr. Henry Simmons, of North Norwich, on Saturday last, brought into market the first load of new wheat of the season. It was the midge-proof, and of a very superior quality. The wheat was bought at $1,40 per bushel.—*Ingersoll News.*

The increase of the Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada during the past year has been sixteen thousand and eighty-nine. The Wesleyan Methodists of Canada number about one-fifth the entire population.

Two first-class ships recently sailed from New York. The vessels crossed the equator in the Atlantic on the same day. They entered the straits of Le Maire on the same day, and came out of them on the same day. They crossed the equator in the Pacific on the same day and in the same longitude. Both arrived at San Francisco on the same day, within three hours of each other, after a race of sixteen thousand miles.

It appears that the Paris Omnibus Company find their receipts sensibly diminished on Fridays, owing to the popular superstition of its being an unlucky day for travelling. The average difference between the numbers carried on other days and those on Fridays, is no less than twenty-five thousand in favour of the lucky days.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says:—"The Black Country will soon lose its unenviable title if a plan now carried out at Lord Granville's works near Hanley is generally adopted. The mouths of the short chimneys or cupolas of the blast-furnaces are closed, and the smoke and gas are carried down and brought round by means of iron pipes to the fireplace of the engine which keeps up the blast. These pipes discharge just in front of a small, bright coke fire, in passing over which their contents get kindled, and so feed the engine. Thus the saving in fuel is immense, the fire in the smelting furnace being made to do almost double duty, and the consumption of smoke is a gain to all concerned. Probably the plan admits of extension, so that by-and-by acts for forcing manufacturers to consume their own smoke may not be such a dead letter as they have hitherto been. One difficulty remains untouched. A great nuisance in the Black Country arises from the combustion of the bituminous ironstone, some of which will burn away without fuel when once fairly lighted. The smoke from this, scarcely containing any carbon, is most offensive and unwholesome. But how to collect it for re-combustion must always be a hard matter."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a silver department at the Branch in London, where silver will be received on deposit and paid at par when withdrawn. This will be a great accommodation to merchants and others who have hitherto been compelled to keep large sums of silver in their safes.

Moveable chapels are suggested in a letter to the English Independent. One, in particular, said to have cost £80, will accommodate 120 people. Its removal and re-erection cost £10. It has in two or three cases been the precursor of permanent meeting houses.

The remaining portion of Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, of about 100 feet depth, 80 diameter, and 40 in width, was recently blown away from the main rock, with a blast of 200 pounds of powder, presenting a grand sight in its descent about 190 feet to the Niagara River. Visitors can now reach the sheet of water at the base of the Falls without the danger of falling rock which existed previous to the removal of Table Rock.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—Some time in March last, a surveying party left Ottawa under direction of the Government, to ascertain the length of the Ottawa River, and locate its head waters. This party returned home the latter part of last week, and their report throws considerable light upon the hitherto unknown state of things in the more remote districts of the Ottawa. They report the length of the river to be about one thousand miles, instead of a few hundred, as has been supposed. They found, in the course of the river, Gros Lake, said to be four hundred miles in circumference, but there is certainly some mistake in the calculation. On their way they were met by a tribe of Indians, who refused to allow them to proceed. Fortunately one of his party, who had been in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, could talk the Indian dialect.—After an explanation a council of war was held, and they were allowed to pursue their journey. Navigation from Lake Temiscaming to Gros Lake is impeded by numerous rapids. Beyond Gros Lake, to near the source of the Ottawa, a distance of two hundred miles, there were no obstructions. The source of the Ottawa is said to be within fifty miles of the head waters of the Saguenay. The land along the upper region of the Ottawa is of good quality. The climate is much colder than here. The explorers had to push ice out of the way of their canoes, on Gros or Victoria Lake, on the 24th of May. The natives are pagans; the males wear neither hats nor unmentionables, their only garment being a loose coat. They have a plurality of wives. While the party was there an old squaw died. The son of the squaw's husband, commiserating his father's lonely condition, and having three wives, made him a present of his eldest squaw in place of the departed mother.

The *Lancet* says: We have good grounds for stating that the absence of her Majesty the Queen from public evening festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, over-worry, or much talking in the evening is followed by restless nights, most distressing sick headache, and sense of great exhaustion.

It is said that the King of Greece will not accept the Russian religion on his marriage with the Grand Duchess Olga, because his father, the King of Denmark, does not desire it. His children will, however, be brought up in the orthodox Greek faith.

An expedition is about to be sent by the French to the North Pole, to make scientific observations. It is got up under the auspices of the Geographical Society, and by some *savans* of the Institute, and the expenses are to be provided by private contributions. It is to be under the direction of Mr. Lambert, a traveller of some note.

THE FIRE-EATERS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.—The affair of the Brothers Duruy and the Brothers Cassagnac, the duellists, is assuming large proportions. The Brothers Duruy, objecting to an article in the journal de Paris arguing that their father, the Minister of Public Instruction, was unduly severe to the normal school in dissolving it for a bagatelle, and unduly indulgent to his sons in maintaining them in important official posts after their notorious escapades, went to the office of the paper accompanied by a third person to act as their witness and reporter. Without first giving their names they obtained an interview with M. Weiss, the editor, and when he refused to fight a duel one of the Duruys, as he has publicly admitted and boasted, knocked the editor about the head with a roll of his own journal. It has been much remarked that, whereas the usual course in "affairs of honour" is for one principal to send two friends, here two principals went together, accompanied by one friend, and the three of them propounded an ultimatum to the man desired to be fought with, and on his refusal took the law into their own hands. This affair will come before a law court; but, wonderful to relate, the Minister of Public Instruction, and not M. Weiss, is prosecutor. Again, because the Courrier Français wrote the name of Granier de Cassagnac, Granier (de Cassagnac) with a parenthesis, the brothers Cassagnac, Jun., called together upon M. Ducheane, of that journal, and delivered an ultimatum to him. They required, on pain of mortal combat, that he should insert a paragraph stating that he was mistaken in writing the name (de Cassagnac) in a parenthesis, and that he should do it with an appearance of spontaneity, not saying that M. Granier de Cassagnac's sons had interfered in the matter. He declined to do this, but was willing to insert a letter from them correcting what they alleged to be his mistake. Thereupon they insulted him by word of mouth, and in their father's journal, the Pays. In that paper they said the Courrier Français people were rapscallions, because they would not fight when provoked, whereas they (the Cassagnacs) belonged to good society (the *Monde des salons.*) In reply to this assumption, the Courrier Français published extracts from a well-known trial, showing that M. Granier de Cassagnac was second in a duel in which his brother-in-law, M. Beauvallon, killed M. Dujanier, the manager of La Presse; and that President Espartees de Lussan severely censured him for having sworn that the pistols used by M. Beauvallon were new pistols, untried, whereas it was proved that they were pistols lent by M. de Cassagnac, and that M. Beauvallon had practised with them. Beauvallon was sentenced to a very heavy term of imprisonment. The inference from this by the Courrier Français was, that however Cassagnacs might talk of the honour of their family, it any rate a dangerous family to fight with. The Ca replied, without noticing the awkward affair of M. D that since the Courrier Français would not fight it co be dealt with by "contempt," adding, however, in t sentence, with great inconsistency, that their only rem the cudgel. Thereupon the Courrier Français said be provided with a body-guard of its friends against The Cassagnacs print in the Pays that M. Louis de Ca meeting M. Vermorel, the editor of the Courrier F walking in the street arm-in-arm with a friend, spat in several times, and that some of the spittle fell upon hi —spittle which he says, he is very willing to conside drawn. This is published under the head of Bulletin "Vermorel's courage." Bulletin No. 2 states with gr that M. Louis de Cassagnac the next day met M. Vermo corted by six friends carrying large bludgeons, that upon him exactly between his eyes, and that neither the six cudgel bearers took any notice. The reason wh did not inflict the chastisement which they might easil done is, it is supposed, that M. Granier de Cassagnac, of the Gers, has instituted a prosecution against M. Ver So far it would seem that the sons of Ministers and G ment deputies might lord it over common mortals a pleased; but the Moniteur du Soir has introduced a ne ment in the matter, in the shape of a letter, not very c worded, however, from M. Pietre, the prefect of police, catting in severe terms the fighting tendencies of certain nalists, and recommending the commissioners of police t tect peaceful citizens against them. A great deal more w heard of these affairs, which interest the public intensely even affect the Bourse.——In a leading article of the Ca Français of Friday, M. Vermorel explains and justifie position he assumed in reference to the attacks of the Ca nacs:—"if, the other day, in reply to the insults of M. de Cassagnac, I had broken his skull or blown out his b every one would have said I did right, and no tribunal have condemned me. I did not do so, because I had a ju part to perform, and the mission I had to fulfil was not t flict death on these people—that would have been doing too much honour, and giving them the opportunity of ap ing victims—but to inflict on them the punishment of p contempt. If I had fought and wounded them, I should be demned to, and should have to undergo the penalty of i sonment. If I had been wounded they would have been demned; but they would not have to undergo imprisonm and they would have gone on with their insults." In of this latter assertion, M. Vermorel publishes the follo letter, with the heading of "Plain Questions":—"Why not M. Paul de Cassagnac undergo the two months' impri ment which he was condemned to for libelling MM. Mailef and Guerault? Why did he not undergo his two months prisonment for his duel with M. Rochefort? Why di not suffer the penalty of the law for his last duel with Lermina?"

VARIETIES.

A moral debating society out West is engaged i discussion on the following question: "If a man serts his wife, which is the more abandoned, the m or the woman?"

Mr. George Rose, once turning a corner, came s denly upon some young barristers, who were in act of aping his walk and gestures. "You insta gentlemen," said the good-natured wit, accosti them; "that is not the air of the rose; it is only stalk."

Bannister used to tell a story of his having be introduced, with Mrs. Bannister, to an elderly la of exceedingly "high notions." After the presen tion had taken place, the lady asked a wit of the d who was present, "Who are the Bannisters? are th of a good family?" "Yes," said the wit, "they closely allied to the Stairs."—"Oh," said Lady L cretia; "a very ancient family from Ayrshire, da back to 1640. I am delighted to see your friends."

A good story is told of Baron Platt, who, wh once visiting a penal institution, inspected the trea mill with the rest, and being practically disposed, t learned judge philanthropically trusted himself the treadmill, desiring the warder to set it in m tion. The machine was accordingly adjusted, a his lordship began to lift his feet. In a few minute however, he had had quite enough of it, and calle to be released, but this was not so easy. "Plea my lord," said the man, "you can't get off. It's for twenty minutes; that's the shortest time we ca make it go." So the judge was in durance until hi "term" expired.

A country gentleman went with his two sons to neighbouring town to have their portraits take On arriving at the artist's studio he asked for som water for the boys to wash their hands. On bein directed to an adjoining room, they not only washe their hands, but also their faces. After the por traits were taken, the lads began to grow black in the face. The true state of the case immediately oc curred to the artist—the boys had washed in the wrong basin—a basin of chemicals prepared for por traits. There was no remedy then for the accident. The silver wash was turning the faces of the boys blacker and blacker, and there was no other way than to let the chemicals perfect the work. The gentleman left with his boys, and by the time he reached home his wife had two fine mulatto children.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 243. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best interests of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth, population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best interests of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. H. BOULTER.

STIRLING, July 22nd, 1867.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,

Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the *Government Geological Surveys*, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of *MADOC, MARMORA*, and *ELZEVIR*.

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

TITLES PERFECT, CROWN PATENTS accompany the each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and TAXES paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

MADOC, July, 1867.

NOTICE.
E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL SELL AT COST, from AUGUST 1st Inst. to SEPTEMBER 1st. Prox.,

Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Straw Goods,
Dress Muslins, Prints, and Summer Clothing.

Now is the Time to Get BARGAINS,
For ONE MONTH ONLY!!

Madoc, August 1, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.
CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Rear of HAYWORTH'S CABINET SHOP,) MADOC,

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.

Madoc, June 10, 1867.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federative one we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government: For, had the boundaries of the several Provinces been, merged in a commoh Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive an expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the personnel of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent townships, at a nominal value, and without condition of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands, has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—A long and exciting debate took place in the House of Commons to-night on the Reform bill, which had been returned from the House of Lords. Amendments had been made by the Upper House, modifying the lodger, copyhold, and leasehold franchise; allowing the use of voting papers, and conferring the franchise upon under-graduates of the Universities, all of which were rejected; but another amendment, providing for the representation of minorities, was agreed to.

The government will immediately dispatch a large body of troops to Canada, to repel a threatened Fenian invasion from the United States.

Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question, said that the Fenian prisoners were treated better than any of the others.

A terrible railroad casualty occurred at Bray Road, Wicklow county, Ireland, to-day. The express train from Dublin to Wicklow ran off the track, and three passenger coaches were precipitated into the sea. Four persons were killed outright, and nearly every body on the train was injured, many dangerously.

August 11.—The Turkish government has sent a circular note in regard to Cretan affairs to its diplomatic representatives at the European courts. The note emphatically denies that there is any truth in the various reports of cruelties perpetrated by the Turkish forces in Candia, and complains that the vessels of the great powers continue to receive refugees from the island.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 12.—The Austrian frigate Novara, which has been dispatched to Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining, and bringing back to Austria, the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian, after receiving from the Austrian government formal orders for which she has been waiting at this port, sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, strictly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

To the Electors of North Hastings.

BELLEVILLE, 5th August, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—In plain and unequivocal contradiction of this dishonest cry against me relative to Hon. Billa Flint's Railway Bill, I submit the following letter from the Provincial Secretary, requesting a careful perusal of the same. The cry was taken up on 15th September, 1865, and has been continued without intermission to the present time:—

"*Toronto*, Oct. 4, 1865.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of 27th ult., which was addressed to me at Quebec, and in which you ask certain questions, as to the views and actions of the Government, and of myself especially, in reference to a Bill of yours which failed to pass the Lower House, I must remind you that Parliament is the place in which such explanations as you demand ought properly to be made.

"Speaking for myself only, I remember that three or four members of the Government received a deputation of gentlemen, (including the Messrs. Wallbridge and yourself,) who asked for a grant of land to aid the construction of the Road referred to in your Bill. *We declined to recommend any grant until information was obtained from the Geological Survey as to the character and probable quantity of the mineral alleged to have been discovered in the vicinity of the proposed line.* I was subsequently instructed to ask—and did ask—Sir William Logan for a report on these points. It was not expected, certainly I did not expect, that a report could be obtained during the then session, *and I suppose all parties understood that no legislation would be asked for pending the inquiry.* I do not recollect that you ever spoke to me, and I have not heard that you asked any other member of the Government to support your Bill notwithstanding the cause for delay just mentioned.

"I may add that Sir William Logan having replied that it would be very inconvenient for him or any of his small staff to examine the district this fall, as it would interrupt other works, I called upon him in Montreal, and personally urged him to send a reliable man (outside of the regular staff), this fall, *so as to enable us to decide what course to take when the Bill, as I supposed it would, came up for consideration at the next session.* I was induced to urge this, from the anxiety expressed by the Messrs. Wallbridge to procure a report as soon as possible. I am happy to state that Sir William promised to send Mr. McFarlane, a skilful and experienced explorer, (if he could be got) *at once*, and I hope his report will be satisfactory to all parties.

"I am, Sir,

"Very respectfully yours,

"W. McDOUGALL.

"Hon. BILLA FLINT,
"*Belleville.*"

It will be observed that the above letter from a member of the Government is dated on 4th October, 1865, and was probably received by Mr. Flint on the following day. It is well known that Mr. Flint showed this letter to a few friends, and particularly to the chief agents of the Railway cry, including Mr. Bowell, shortly after its receipt. It was likewise published in the *Chronicle* on the 10th of January, 1866. Notwithstanding which notice or knowledge of its contents, *Mr. Bowell has continued week after week, to assert* in his paper *what the above letter clearly proves to be false.* The intelligent Electors can judge what have been and still continue to be his motives. He hopes to obtain a seat in the Legislature of Canada by the *frequent repetition* of a *falsehood* which the above letter from the Provincial Secretary plainly contradicts. I cannot believe the constituency can be so imposed upon.

I am, &c.,

T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17.

Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

G. H. BOULTER, Esq., M.D., Warden.
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

After a storm, there comes a calm. There was an exciting political meeting at Marmora on Saturday last, in which both the candidates for the House of Commons, as well as Dr. Boulter, took part. If there has been any "excitement" elsewhere in the North Riding, it must be outside of the village and township of Madoc, where the electors contrive to keep cool—hot as the weather has been—and display a moderation of language which we should be glad to see observed during the remainder of the campaign by the candidates themselves.

The writs for the East and West Ridings have been received. In the West Riding, Saturday next has been appointed for the day of nomination; the polling days being Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd of September. The nomination for the East Riding will take place on Monday, the 26th inst., and polling on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of September.

That 5,000 Acres of Crown Lands.

Mr. Bowell has been more fortunate in Marmora than he was in Madoc, inasmuch as he has found an obliging correspondent to send a long account of a meeting which was held in the first-named place last Saturday evening, while he met with no one here to undertake to say a word about the meeting held in this village a fortnight previously. Mr. Bowell's remarks, however, are disposed of in a single short paragraph, and readers of the correspondent's letter are obliged to be content with the information that they gave entire satisfaction to the "vast majority" of an audience of "upwards of fifty persons!" That doubtless settles the election. "Cam." Wallbridge, on the other hand, is favoured with two columns of report and remarks, which, under the circumstances, appears to us a waste of space. We extract the following, partly as a fair specimen of the gentlemanly and courteous manner in which the discussion was carried on, and partly because it sheds at last a little light upon a subject which may yet be investigated in "another place:"—

"The audience, however, were inclined to enjoy more fun, and wished the speaker [Mr. Wallbridge] to proceed, but he thought it best to close, and after a few more rambling remarks, during which he attacked the Hon. Alex. Campbell for selling the Crown Lands for no other purpose than to create an office for his brother, Alfred A. Campbell, who was getting high wages for doing nothing, and Mr. Flint, for buying 5,000 acres of land which he paid for by being allowed the timber dues which he had paid to apply on the purchase money, he sat down. Mr. Bowell at once rose, and said he would recommend the young man who had taken his seat, to adopt as his family motto, the expression he had used at Luke's lately, 'that he would not be held responsible for what he might say,' for any man that had had the mortification to listen to him, must come to the conclusion that he was not responsible for what he did or said. Mr. B. then proved by the journals of the House of Assembly, that Mr. W. voted for the resolution declaring for a 'new nationality,' and that he shirked the last vote upon the mining law, showing that it had been defeated by only one vote, and that Mr. W. might have saved it, had he been present to record his vote, and quoted from the law to show that the Railroad, if built, might have gone any route a company pleased and after defending Mr. Neilson and Mr. A. A. Campbell, and explaining that Mr. Flint had paid in all for the land, $1.25 per acre as ground rent, and $2 per acre, the price of the land, making in all $3.25 per acre, while others could buy all the Crown Lands in the Township at $2 per acre which Mr. W. could have known, had he not wished to give the people. After a few more remarks expressive of thanks which had been made upon absent gentlemen for their castigation to Mr. Wallbridge for his imperti[nent] assumptions, he retired amid applause."

We wonder whether Mr. Bowell will endo[rse] report that Mr. Flint had paid in all for the [land], &c., as strictly what he said and meant to say [be]cause it does not exactly tally with a statemen[t] made—in what in this connection may be term[ed] headquarters"—about the affair, inasmuch as [we] not say how much was paid down, and how mu[ch] left *on time?* It is to be presumed that Mr [Flint] would have had to pay his ground rent, eve[n] had not purchased any of the Crown Lands, [and] cannot therefore see why, except to "deceive th[e] ple," he is to be credited with having paid [more] than others. What public notice was giv[en] "others" that lands in Elzevir were for sale, an[d] long were they in the market *after* the 5,000 were sold?

In the leading article of the *Chronicle* of the instant, on "the Hastings Elections," we find th[e] lowing words at the end of the introductory [para]graph:—

"The Madoc *Mercury*, which now has no dece[nt] cuse for issuing a sheet the size of a child's p[ocket] handkerchief, gives the following account of [one] the meetings."

We cannot imagine by what concatenation of [ideas] the writer of the above was led to introduce a[ny] at the size of the *Mercury* into election matte[rs], pecially as our remarks appear to have been [par]ciently pregnant to serve him for a text. We [do] we know how to manage our business for ours[elves] better than one else can do it for us; but our co[n]porary seems to be of a different opinion. If, [how]ever, he can tell us of any other unincorporate[d] lage, except Madoc, throughout the Dominion of [Can]ada, in which a newspaper, even of the size [of] child's "pocket handkerchief" has been publ[ished] for the same length of time as the *Mercury* has [been] we beg he will let us know of it, as we might in[form] the editor, on the strength of the *Chronicle's* asse[rtion] that there is "no, no decent excuse" &c., to jo[in] and together establish the leading journal in [the] tiguous counties.

Perhaps our contemporary was thinking of [the] Gold excitement rather than of the elections whe[n] spirit moved him to take us to task. Remembe[r] however, the fate of the *Oil Springs Chronicle*, w[hich] commending with ambitious scale, after chan[ging] hands several times, subsequently came down [to a] size even slightly smaller than that of the *Madoc [Mer]cury* and finally elapsed after all, we can se[e] decent excuse for enlarging at present. N[o] paper subscribe round advertising "patrons" [may] acquire the habit of paying up promptly before [the] end arrives, by means and the judgement to con[duct] a local paper successfully will be found to inve[st] and last a considerable sum in any part of the Quinte [or] Midland Districts.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

The news this week from the Richardson Min[e] again of a highly encouraging character. On Th[ursday] day, two blasts were put in which brought down [a] so-called lode that Mr. Hardin sent invitations, [not] only to the people of Eldorado, but to miners [in] distance to come and inspect for themselves all [the] rumoured as the village that the value of the [rock] secured by the day's operation is $5,000. Besi[des] the rock, some very rich sand or earth was also [ob]tained. Mr. Moon, who went to the Mine on Fri[day] obligingly brought back some specimens to sho[w] us, as we could not then spare the time to go the[re].

This must tend to improve the prospects of [the] various companies which are being formed to c[arry] on mining for GOLD in this and the adjoining [town]ships. The Madoc and Richardson Mine Provincial Mining Company, (of which the prosp[ectus] will be found on the first page) is likely to take a leading position.

Mining operations are now going on in the vill[age] itself, in the rear of Jones' Grist Mill, several s[mall] specimens having already been obtained from the e[x]cavation, which is yet only a very few feet below [the] surface. In consequence of this discovery, we und[er]stand that the mining rights on village lots for [gold] in the vicinity are strictly reserved, and will not [be] sold at present on any consideration. Work is [also] being prosecuted on a portion of the McBeath fa[rm] just west of the Presbyterian Church, which has [re]cently been purchased by Mr. R. T. Gray, the p[ros]pects being considered good. Indeed, from the g[en]eral appearance of the country, we see no reason [to] doubt that gold will be found much nearer home t[han] the Richardson Mine.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

On the First Day of September Next,

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BOOKS, AND DISCONTINUE THE CREDIT BUSINESS ENTIRELY!!

All Persons having OPEN ACCOUNTS, or UNPAID PROMISSORY NOTES, or JUDGEMENTS, are hereby informed that unless an Early Settlement takes place, all such Claims will pass into Court for immediate Collection, as no longer time can be granted.

DEANS, GRAY & McGREGOR.

MADOC, 15th August, 1867.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, Aug. 1st. 1867.

Ackey, Jacob	Havill, H J	McLeod, Cephas
Armstrong, Adam	Hoskins, Samuel	Meyers, Adam Henry
Armstrong David	Hadcock, D C	Morse, Mr
Berry, W H	Henry, Susan	McLure, John
Bond, C W	Harrison, John	Morrill, George
Burgess, George	Johnson, Lesley	Rose, Conrad
Cameron, Alex	Johnson, John	Rankin, C
Craig, Sarah	Keiller, Emeline	Robinson, Benj
Cline, John	Lelly, Wm (2)	Ross, Hugh
Dougan, Robert	King, W A	Stock, Grace
Dixon, Jos	Lynagh Timothy	Strong, N
Dinnis, James	Loughlen, Alex	Thomas, Jno
Fowler, Amos	Leveign, Zebulon	Wilson, John
Embury, Richard	Love, Irwin	Wright, Edward
Field, Jno A W	Lazier, James B	Wood, S C
Fraser, A C	Marshal, Wm O	Witherel, George
Firth, J C	Morrison, Thomas	Whitney, E R

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

The Provincial Mining Company.

Present Capital, $250,000. Prospective Capital, $500,000. Shares, $25.

Chairman—THOMAS KELSO, Esq. Belleville, President of the Board of Trade.

Vice-Chairman—JOHN R DICKSON, Esq, M.D., Kingston.

Secretaries, J. J. B. FLINT, Esq. Barrister, Belleville.
G. E. SMALL, Esq, Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, Kingston.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq., Belleville.

Mineralogists—JAMES WILLIAMSON, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's University, Kingston.
JAMES THOMPSON BELL, Esq, Belleville.

Inspector of Mining Operations—GEORGE NEILSON, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF MONTREAL. THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

THE Advantages to Stockholders in this Company are greater than those now offered, or which can be offered, by any other Mining Company in Canada, inasmuch as its lands, which extend over two thousand acres, include a lot purchased at a large sum within a few hundred yards of the Richardson Mine; the most eligible portion of the Cook farm, for which thirty thousand dollars were lately offered; several lots in the neighbourhood of the Barry Mine, where gold has been found; a valuable lot in Tudor, where plumbago and lead in large quantities are known to exist; a lot in Marmora specially selected by California miners, &c., &c. In addition to this, Stockholders have ample security that the affairs of the Company will be managed in good faith, from its Directors being among the leading capitalists and business men in Canada.

[RECITAL:]

The Company to be incorporated under the Limited Liabilities Act, with the designation of "The Provincial Mining Company of Canada."

The object of the Company to be the pursuit of mining operations in Gold Silver, Copper, Lead, Plumbago, Galena, &c., as also the purchase and sale of mining leases.

[AGREEMENT:]

In consideration of being admitted to participate in the Capital Stock of THE PROVINCIAL MINING COMPANY, the undersigned agree to take the number of shares and to pay the amounts set opposite their respective names.

And that until incorporation they shall not assign their stock.

And that after incorporation they shall pay the balance due on their shares in such amounts and at such times as may be fixed at a meeting of at least five Directors, by a majority thereof.

And that failing incorporation they shall receive the moneys paid by them, less expenses.

☞ Ten dollars payable on each share at the time of subscription.

DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the **20th** of SEPTEMBER.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth inserted, will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on the Dentist till the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes require to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all concerned.

Caution to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given by the Undersigned, that all Persons found Cutting Timber, or otherwise Trespassing on the South Half of Lot No. 1, in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON, will be PROSECUTED according to Law.

JOHN B. LUNDAY.

Huntingdon, August 15th, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion, and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you, I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governments, such votes, and such measures, as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug. 1, 1867.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 29 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named lots rock on the surface were made on July 31st, and yielded, and one yielded at the rate of 9f in silver and $2 40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 10th was $340 in gold, from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

JAMES WHITE.

August 2, 1867.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late C. W. St. CHARLES will please hand them into the Office of DEANS, GRAY & McGREGOR, on or before the FIRST day of SEPTEMBER next, for COLLECTION—and any person OWING to the Estate of the late C. W. St. Charles, will make payment at said date to

FELIX BRAHAM,
THOMAS CHARLES,
Executors to the Estate.

Madoc, 17th July, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc.

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

☞ The Township Council met on Monday and adjourned without transacting any important business.

☞ Dr. Otwey will deliver a Lecture, the subject being "Mineralogical Researches on the North American Continent," in the Town-Hall, Madoc, on Monday evening next.

County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the Local Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my Address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES McLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, CHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solici
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & C
MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.
OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,
(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)
Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc

MEDICAL HALL.
DUNHAM STREET, MADOC.
C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Painted and Furnished anew, and will be found in its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges, of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only 4 lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner
THOMAS THOMPSON.
Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY AND CHILDREEN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

TO RENT.

THE BUILDING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite Jones's Grist-Mill, in the Village of Madoc.

For Terms, apply at the MERCURY Office.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

"KNOW NOTHINGS" IN CANADA.—An election meeting was held in Preston a few days ago, at which a Mr. Buchanan, of that place, said:—"He (the speaker) supported Mr. Young because he was a young man of ability, and also because he was a Canadian. He thought that an Englishman, Scotchman, or Irishman, such was their love for their native countries, would be very apt to sell Canada if any question was to arise between Canada and the mother country. (Cries of 'No, no.') Gentlemen may shout 'no, no,' but he believed what he said, and it was one very strong reason why he supported a Canadian. He hoped to see the day when England would be revolving around Canada like the planets round the sun. (Great laughter.) After this outburst of eloquence Mr. Buchanan closed his speech."

OVERTHROW OF A HISTORICAL TREE.—The *Journal de Quebec* says:—"The tempest which broke over our city on Tuesday last overturned a tree in the court of the Ursuline convent, to which many interesting remembrances were attached. It was under the shadow of this tree that the venerable Mere de la Incarnation and her companions assembled the young Indians to instruct them in the first truths of religion. This tradition has been religiously preserved in the monastery, and the tree has never ceased to bring to remembrance a thousand touching legends of the early times of the colony."

LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE UPPER LAKES.—Through the exertions of the Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B., the Board of Public Works has erected in the Georgian Bay and in Lake Superior six light-houses—two at Killarney, two at Little Current, one at Clappiton Island, and one on the Island St. Ignace, Lake Superior. The erection of these light-houses is a great boon to the captains of steamers and vessels sailing on the Georgian Bay, and the thanks of vessel owners and captains are due to Mr. Howland for his exertions in pushing the matter through. Before the erection of the light-houses the navigation was dangerous at night, but since the lights have been provided vessels and steamers can run at any time.

COLLISION ON LAKE ST. PETER.—The Gulf Ports Steamship Company's steamer Secret, while on her way from Montreal, where she had been undergoing repairs, ran into the tugboat Lake St. Peter in Lake St. Peter, sinking her in less than three minutes. The crew took refuge on the wheel-house, which remains above water, and were all saved. The collision occurred about midnight. The Secret running very fast, struck the Lake St. Peter on the port side, cutting completely through her. The crew of the sunken vessel assert that their lights were in place, and that the Secret steered on the wrong side. The Lake St. Peter was valued at about $18,000. She will probably be raised, but it is supposed she has been too much damaged to be repaired. The Secret has not received any material damage.

The increase of pay in the army has caused a large number of soldiers to re-enlist. Upwards of 150 have done so at Quebec within the last few days.

Canada, at the Paris Exhibition, carried off three gold, thirteen silver, and twenty-nine bronze medals, besides 42 honourable mentions.

An expert burglar has appeared in Rochester who attacks safes on the sledge-hammer principle, knocking off huge knobs, and, in some cases, breaking entirely through the heavy plates of which they are constructed. So far he has defied all the efforts made to capture him.

The monitor "Onondaga," recently purchased from the United States by the French Government, had to be towed back to New York, having broken down on her passage to France like her consort the "Dunderberg."

It is good news to hear that the Abyssinian sappers are no longer in the custody of King Theodore; but the telegraph is provokingly brief and insufficient in the statement of the fact. We are left in doubt whether they have been released, or have escaped from prison simply, with the gauntlet of a strange country to run, in which detection would be easy; and we are left equally ignorant whether the proposed military operations have been put in motion, or are to lead to the release of these long-suffering fellow-servants.

TUNNEL UNDER THE ATLANTIC.—The New York *Sun Journal* says a proposition is on foot to start the gigantic undertaking of running a tunnel under the Atlantic ocean, in order to connect the new and old worlds together by a submarine railway. The most eminent engineers, both in America and Europe, have been consulted, and have drawn up a report of a plan which is perfectly feasible, and only requires time and money to carry out, while the capital, although enormous, will be forthcoming. So far as calculated approximately, it will require five hundred million English pounds, or two thousand five hundred millions of dollars. Plenty of capitalists are ready to engage in this marvellous undertaking, and as soon as the plans are arranged the money will be advanced. The proposed plans are in themselves the wonder of this age of engineering science.

The drainage of a portion of the Zuyder Zee, says the *Precurseur* of Antwerp, is seriously contemplated in Holland. An eminent engineer, M. Byerinck, has a plan for recovering 500,000 acres from the water—that is, the whole of the part situated between the south of Kafeldiep and the north of the Isle of Urk. The success which has attended similar operations in the Haarlem Lake, from which 45,000 acres of land have been recovered, augurs favourably for the result of the work now under consideration.

MANSLAUGHTER.—The steamer Greenway brought to this place on Monday an Indian named Cornelius Brant, to be lodged in the jail here, to await his trial for having caused the death of his uncle, an Indian, on Friday night last, by striking him on the head with a club. Isaac Hill, the deceased Indian, lived near Wellington, in Prince Edward, and on the night named, Brant and others were at Hills'; and they appear to have been all drunk together. During the night Hill commenced abusing his wife, when Brant interfered, and Hill drove them all out of the house, with a knife in his hand. As he came out of the house he was struck on the head by Brant, who had armed himself with a club, and was so severely injured that death ensued in a short time.—*Napanee Standard, 8th.*

The Cunard steamer Cuba, on her last run from Halifax to Cork, made the passage in six days and twenty-two hours—the quickest on record.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—The British Emigration Commissioners report that 3,963 acres of country land in British Columbia were sold in the year 1866. In that year about £44,000 was expended in opening and improving roads; 109 miles of waggon and sleigh road were opened for traffic in the year, and and 375 miles of pack trail, making the extent of road open for traffic at the end of the year 560 miles of waggon and sleigh road, and 863 miles of pack trail. About £7,000 were expended on other public works, among which was a lightship, which has been placed on the south sand head at the mouth of the Frazer river, and iron buoys marking the channel from the lightship into the river. It is calculated that British Columbia contains about 280,000 square miles, or 172,200,000 acres, of which, up to October, 1866, only about 60,000 acres were settled by white men.

THE PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY CONNECTION.—We understand that the Directors of the C., P. and M. Railway and Mining Company decided on going on with the work of filling in Rice Lake, &c., so soon as $150,000 in deferred or subscribed stock, or bonus is forthcoming. As Cobourg is prepared to contribute $100,000 of this amount, and our friends at the north are actively exerting themselves, the probabilities are that by the 1st of May next, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing the Railway between this place and Peterboro in full operation. The amount of $50,000 to be raised by municipalities to the north is so inconsiderable, advantages to be secured so great, that there is not likely to be much delay.—*Cobourg Star.*

GRASS-SPONGE.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says that a specimen of sponge, not the ordinary sponge of commerce, but what is called grass-sponge, heretofore considered useless, which grows in exhaustless quantities among the coral formations of the Bahama Islands and on the coasts of Mexico and Florida, is ascertained to be exactly suited to a large variety of mechanical purposes, and is destined to enter largely into domestic consumption. It grows in very shallow water, and hence requires no skill or labour for its production. It grows in a scraggy form among the corals of the sea-shore, and is gathered by the natives of the Bahamas and delivered dry at a certain price per pound, payable in merchandise at the various places of deposit. Vessels are leaving New York and Boston regularly to obtain cargoes. Each vessel brings from 80,000 to 100,000 lbs. compressed in bales by machinery. After passing through a process of preparation the substance becomes free from all forms of insect life and is not liable to decay. For carriage upholstery, car seats, church cushions, mattrasses, &c., it is extensively used; and is supplied at a small cost. The demand is entirely in excess of the supply. It is an excellent substitute for hair and feathers in beds, and would seem to place the comfort, not to say luxury, of these articles within reach even of the poor.

The greatest indignation is aroused in L against Professor Beesley, of University Coll account of expressions of sympathy with the S Unionists, and instituting a comparison b Broadhead, the self-condemned murderer, a Eyre. Notwithstanding the publication of two by the learned Professor, in which he disclai sympathy with the Unionists, and expresses horrence of their outrages, the storm of popu dignation, that he has been himself the me raising, continues to blow with unabated vehe and it is generally supposed that Mr. Beesl ultimately have to vacate his professional chai

VARIETIES.

Prettiness makes no pottage.

Man is a mister, and woman a mystery.

To remove stains from the character—Get ri

Moving for a New Trial—Courting a second

All women are good; good for something or for nothing.

Moderation is commonly firm, and firmness is monly successful.

Live within your means, if you would hav means with which to live.

The defects of the mind, like those of the grow worse as we grow old.

What is the difference between a blacksmit a cobbler?—One shoes old hacks, and the other old shoes.

It is stated that dairywomen have discovered milk suddenly cooled after being drawn from the will keep much longer than otherwise.

The Commons Select Committee state the quality the Thames water compares advantageo with the water generally supplied to English tow

A young ecclesiastic having asked of his bi permission to preach, the latter replied, "I do forbid you to do so, but Nature does."

A Scotchman asked an Irishman "Why are things coined in England?" Pat's answer was, give Scotchmen an opportunity of subscribing charitable institutions."

A school-mistress, while taking down the na and ages of her pupils, and the names of their rents, at the beginning of the term, ask one l fellow, "What's your father's name?"—"Oh, needn't take down his name; he's too old to go school to a woman," was the reply.

PAPA: 'Well Sissy, how do you like your schoo Sissy: 'Oh so muts!' Papa: 'That's right. T tell me all you have learned to-day.' 'Sisey: I h learned the names of all the little boyth.'

We hear a number of ladies are about to set a g example to their sex, by forming a swimming cl And quite naturally, too, the ducks!

A lady who had read of the extensive manufact of odometers to tell how far a carriage had been r said she wished some Connecticut genius would invent an instrument to tell how far husbands h been in the evening when they just step down to post-office.

Mr. Dion Boucicault states that the Royal Alb Hall will be eleven times the size of Drury La Theatre, eight times that of Westminister Hall, a will be so large that a church of ordinary dimensio would stand on its floor and its steeple not reach t ceiling.

President Lincoln used to tell this story of himse He was riding one day on the stage-coach in Illino when the driver asked him to treat. 'I never u liquor,' was Mr. Lincoln's reply, 'and I cannot indu others to do so.' 'Don't chew, neither?' 'No, si 'Nor smoke?' 'No, sir; I never use tobacco in an form.' 'Well,' replied the disgusted Jehu, 'I hain got much opinion of you fellers with no small vices I've allers noticed they made it up in big ones.'

LONGEVITY OF MAN.—A writer in the Atlant Monthly proves by statistics that a man's longevit is in exact proportion to his educational attainment provided his health has not been injured by ov mental exertion. It seems that increasing intell gence and decreasing war have prolonged the ave age length of life in Europe from twenty-five year in the seventeenth century, to thirty-five in th eighteenth century, and forty-five in the nineteenth The best educated communities are the longest lived and the best educated soldiers live amazingly longe than the more ignorant, and seem to wear a charme life, not so much against bullet and bayonet a against the effects of disease, privation, and eve severe wounds, on their constitutions and lives.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 244. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the *Government Geological Surveys*, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.

Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of *MADOC, MARMORA,* and *ELZEVIR.*

MAPS, comprising a full Geological, and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot, furnished parties buying.

☞ *TITLES PERFECT.* CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.

SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.

MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

MADOC, July, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best interests of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist, the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth, population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best interests of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. H. BOULTER.

STIRLING, July 22nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL SELL AT COST, from AUGUST 1st Inst. to SEPTEMBER 1st. Prox.,

Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Straw Goods, Dress Muslins, Prints, and Summer Clothing.

Now is the Time to Get BARGAINS,
For ONE MONTH ONLY!!

Madoc, August 1, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.
CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.

All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Madoc, June 10, 1867.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN,—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federative one we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government: For, had the boundaries of the several Provinces been merged in a common Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive an expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the *personnel* of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of vast tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent Townships, at a nominal value, and without conditions of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands, has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

News from Europe.
By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 15—The action of the House of Lords last Monday night in receding from its amendments to the Reform Bill, placed both Houses of Parliament in complete accord on that measure. The bill has finally passed Parliament, and having received the assent of her Majesty the Queen, is now the law of the land.

In the House of Commons to-night the regulation of the parks bill, a measure intended to prevent public meetings in the royal parks, was withdrawn by the government.

August 17.—The rain still continues throughout the country. It is thought that the crops have suffered extensively in some districts.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 15.—Last night a disastrous fire broke out in the Domkirch Roman Catholic cathedral of this city, a structure of great antiquity, dating from the year 1425 and famous for its architectural beauty and historical associations. All the elaborate decorations of the interior were destroyed, and the walls, roof, and tower so badly injured that it will probably be necessary to take the whole building down.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug 15.—The Sultan, on his return to Constantinople, received an address from the Grand Vizier, whom he left in charge of the government during his absence. In his reply to this address the Sultan, after reviewing his journey to Western Europe, says that as the result of his observations he is prompted to inaugurate an era of progress for the Ottoman Empire, and he promises to submit a series of measures and reforms for the benefit of his subjects.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Despatches from Constantinople state the Turkish government, after giving due consideration to the collective note of the European powers, has come to the conclusion that it cannot admit the intervention of other governments in the affairs of the island of Candia, and refuses to consent to the joint inquiry proposed.

SALZBURG, Aug. 18.—Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French and the Emperor and Empress of Austria, his royal majesty, Louis, the King of Bavaria, have arrived in this city, and met to-day at a grand state dinner given by the Emperor Francis Joseph. M. Rouher, the French minister of foreign affairs, and Baron Von Beust, the Austrian prime minister, have also arrived in this city.

Aug. 19.—To-day the two sovereigns were closeted together at the palace, and remained in close conference for two or three hours.

VIENNA, Aug. 18.—The Vienna Gazette, the official organ of the imperial government, in a leading article upon the present and prospective state of affairs in Europe, says that an alliance between Austria and France is possible in case a treaty of alliance should be made between Prussia and the Russian empire.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.
A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,
Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 15
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND
NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24.

Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE. Esq.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

G. H. BOULTER. Esq., M.D., Warden.
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

North Hastings Election.

NOMINATION at Madoc, on Saturday, the 31st of August.

Polling days, Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th of September, at the Town-Halls of the respective municipalities.

Returning Officer, A. Diamond, Esq., of Belleville.

We fancied that we were pretty well posted up in the Railway question, having read, marked, learned, and inwardly digested all that was said on both sides while the controversy was at its height. Still, we have made a point of studying all that has recently appeared in the *Intelligencer* on the subject, in the hope of finding something new, and our search has been rewarded. In last Saturday's *Daily Intelligencer* was a long letter addressed to the Liberal Electors of North Hastings, by Mr. W. W. Dean, to which attention was editorially directed, and in that letter the writer makes the following assertion :—

"But some one may say this don't prove we would have got the road. Let us see? The Government said "*We will grant the land if the Geological Report is favourable.*"'

Now, if Mr. Bowell, when he makes his promised address in Madoc, will tell us the name of the member of the Government who on their behalf made the PROMISE *quoted* by Mr. Dean,—and the names of the other members by whom it was endorsed,—and the occasion on which it was made,—we can promise him *one* vote that otherwise he will not obtain : and we think the election is going to be close enough for even a single vote not to be despised. If "the Government" ever said anything of the sort, then Mr. Wallbridge had no excuse for dropping the bill ; but if they did not say so, then there is no excuse for Mr. Dean's turning his impression into a quotation ; nor for the *Intelligencer's* giving it currency, without explanation. Unless the assertion is proved, the electors of North Hastings will be able to judge why the point is dodged.

A QUERY FOR THE ELECTORS!—How long will it be, if Mr. Bowell is elected on this Railway issue, before an attempt will be made to bring about the construction of the Railway by *Municipal Taxation*, vehemently though such an intention may be denied at present? It is true that the question would have to be submitted to a vote of the tax-payers ; but unfortunately the majority of the voters do not possess the larger proportion of the property to be taxed, and would-be Contractors know well enough how to obtain a sufficient number of votes for *their* purpose, when fat pickings are to be had at other people's expense.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

Our notes this week will be brief, for work, rather than talk, is now the order of the day, and although the sound of blasts being let off may be heard at intervals in the village, the owners of the mines being opened in the neighbourhood don't care to "chronicle small beer ;" and we have consequently nothing to report as to their prospects at present, but shall not fail to do as soon as they strike anything important.

On Saturday last, Mr. Wyckoff assayed for Mr. R. R. Perry ten pounds of ore from the shaft in the island in Hog Lake (part of Lot No. 11 in the 13th concession of Huntingdon), and obtained a trace of gold, of the value of $3 to the ton, and also a trace of silver, value $1 to the ton. This shaft is in the half acre leased by the Commodore to Mr. W. Bowerman of Murray, and Messrs Hartrick and Hazzard of Toronto. The lessees, who had been absent for a few days, resumed work on Monday, and put in several blasts. The shaft is now about thirteen feet deep.

Dr. Otway on the 17th instant made a quantitative analysis of four ounces of rock from the Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto's shaft on Lot 17 in the seventh concession of Madoc, which yielded in gold 1 gr., equal to 16 oz., 13 dwt., and 8 gr., to the ton, or $320 ; and in silver, 4 gr., equal to a little more than 66 oz., or $83.25 per ton—total, $403.25.—This exceeds anything yet found outside of the Richardson Mine. We learn from Mr. T. S Chandler, the Managing Director of the Company, that none of the stock is now to be purchased, except from private holders ; and that shares have gone up in Toronto from $10 to $50

Messrs. Turley & Gilbert's crushing machine at Eldorado is now completed and on Wednesday was set in motion, to test its efficiency ; but owing to the dry weather, there was not a sufficient supply of water to be obtained for carrying on all the operations fully on that occasion. Provision has, however, been made for procuring a sufficient supply of water in future. The machine is in excellent working order, and Dr. Otway informs us that it has a first class battery of stamps.

Dr. Otway's Lecture.

On Monday evening, Dr. Otway, F.R.S., delivered a lecture in the Town-Hall, Madoc. His subject was to have been "Mineralogical Researches on the North American Continent ;" but the attendance was so limited—(owing, as we believe, to the small fee charged for admission, and not, as he supposed, to insufficient notice having been given)—that he determined to make his remarks on that occasion merely prefatory ; signifying, however, his willingness to speak at greater length at some future time, if requested to do so. He then alluded to the experience he had had in the various gold fields in other parts of the world, and the difficulty he met with, when he first heard of the discovery of gold here, in ascertaining where Madoc was situated. On coming this way, he at once recognized some miles before reaching the village, all the characteristics of a rich mineral country ; and in the course of his remarks, he laid on the lash, for the benefit of all concerned, upon the supineness of the people, in having taken no steps to develop the wealth within their reach, immediately around and in the village, as well as elsewhere, and he also blamed the Government for not having granted a subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars to teach them how to go to work with advantage.—He expressed a very decided opinion that gold mining, though the most tempting, is not generally the most remunerative pursuit to all who engage in it, and that more money will be made from the search for silver, as three profits are to be made, from the galena, the silver it contains, and the litharge to be obtained in addition. He described this Township as the centre of a wonderfully rich mineral district, in which, besides gold and silver, bismuth has been found, and in which he has no doubt cinnabar will also be discovered. The copper he pronounced of no value. Incidentally he mentioned that the deposit of red hæmatite—(so much sneered at, by the way, by some of our Belleville friends)—was much more extensive than was imagined, as he had traced it for a considerable distance ; and he spoke very highly also of the extent and value of the Seymour iron ore bed. From his allusions to the difficulties inexperienced miners will meet with from the mineral veins being broken by the action of earthquakes, and from the surface being overlaid by extensive moraines deposited by ice-bergs, Dr. Otway evidently considers this region, as we have before stated it to be, a geological puzzle. The conclusion he has arrived at, from his explorations, is, that in a few years, we shall have one of the largest mining populations in the world settled in this neighbourhood.——A cordial vote of thanks to Dr. Otway for his very interesting lecture, was moved by R. H. Holland, Esq., seconded by F. Seymour, Esq., and unanimously carried.

The proceeds of the above lecture were left by Dr. Otway in the hands of the Chairman, A. F. Wood, Esq., to be applied to some public purpose. The amount was $9,65—for which $4 was deducted for advertising and printing the bills announcing the above and a previous (free) lecture—and the balance, $5.65, will be devoted to prizes, to be presented, as the gift of Dr. Otway, to the children attending the Common School.

MINING LICENSES.—The employees—numbering upwards of fifty—in the various mines, who had neglected to comply with the provisions of the Mining Law, were on Thursday summoned before Col. Campbell, and required to take out the necessary licenses.

☞ We understand that arrangements are being made to hold a Mass Meeting of Miners in a few days at Eldorado, for the purpose of protesting against the present mining regulations, and to petition for their modification ; so that impediments may be removed, and encouragement afforded to those who are practically engaged in developing the mineral resources of the Quinte Division.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday night, as Mr Hugh Cooper, senior, was mounting his horse in front of the Post office, to return home from the village, he accidentally fell, and broke his left arm just above the wrist. The broken bone was set by Dr Sutherland, who happened to be in the village at the time, and Mr. Cooper was able to proceed home the next morning.

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES, *and Insurance Chronicle*—Devoted to Finance, Commerce, Insurance, Banks, Railways, Navigation, Mines, Investments, Public Companies, and Joint Stock Enterprise.—We have received the first number of this new periodical, which is published by a company of proprietors in Toronto. It objects are sufficiently indicated in its title. As the subject of Mines will receive attention, we commend the *Monetary Times* to those amongst us who complain that some of the Toronto daily newspapers betray a great unwillingness to introduce the mining interests of North Hastings to the notice of the people of Western Canada. It is published by Robertson & Cook, 81 Yonge street.

THE CANADIAN JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.—This is another business publication, of eight pages, published by E. T. Bromfield & Co., of Toronto and Hamilton. Its speciality is to serve as the "organ and representative of the manufacturers merchants, bankers and traders of Ontario." Its appearance as a local organ of this description is a proof that this Province is already some distance beyond the point of being a mere large agricultural community, and that there are consequently now plenty of openings for the profitable investment of capital in other pursuits.

THE NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, No. 1, August, 1867.—Printed and published by John Dougall & Son, Montreal.—This is a cheap and neatly printed magazine, of sixty-four double-column pages. It might, however, just as well be called by any other name, as it contains scarcely any original articles about people, places, or things in our "New Dominion ;" but consists chiefly of selections from English and American serial publications, all very good in their way, it is true, but of a class likely to be frequently found in the "literature" columns of the weekly press. There are a few woodcut illustrations, but they are so poorly executed, it would be no loss if they were omitted. More vigour and originality will be needed in the pages of the "New Dominion Monthly," if it is to gain a wide and permanent circulation.

The General Elections.

From Monday next, which is the first polling day in Carleton, Ottawa City, South Ontario and Kingston, up to Friday, the 13th of September, which is the last day of polling in North Waterloo, the Province of Ontario will be in the full turmoil of a general election.—In two constituencies there has been no contest, the candidates being returned by acclamation—in West Northumberland, the Hon. James Cockburn being elected to the House of Commons, and Mr. Alexander Fraser to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario ; and in Lincoln, the Hon. J. R. Benson to the House of Commons, and Mr. J. C. Rykert to the Local Legislature. None of them are adherents to Mr. George Brown's policy of factious opposition to the Governments of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. S. Macdonald, although Mr. Fraser is an anti-coalitionist in principle.—The keenest interest will be taken in the South Ontario election, as upon the victory or defeat of the Hon. Geo. Brown, will probably depend the turn of the scale in several other constituencies.

We learn from the Trenton *Courier* that on Tuesday James Cumming, Esq., resigned the nomination to represent East Northumberland in the Local Legislature, on account of increasing business engagements.

The Provincial Mining Company.

Present Capital, $250,000. Prospective Capital, $500,000. Shares, $25.

Chairman—THOMAS KELSO, Esq., Belleville, President of the Board of Trade.

Vice-Chairman—JOHN R DICKSON, Esq, M.D., Kingston.

Secretaries, J. J. B. FLINT, Esq. Barrister, Belleville. G. E. SMALL, Esq, Manager of the Royal Canadian Bank, Kingston.

Treasurer—ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq., Belleville.

Mineralogists—JAMES WILLIAMSON, Esq., LL.D., Professor of Natural Philosophy, Queen's University, Kingston. JAMES THOMPSON BELL, Esq. Belleville.

Inspector of Mining Operations—GEORGE NEILSON, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF MONTREAL, THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

THE Advantages to Stockholders in this Company are greater than those now offered; or which can be offered, by any other Mining Company in Canada, inasmuch as its lands, which extend over two thousand acres, include a lot purchased a large sum within a few hundred yards of the Richardson Mine; the most eligible portion of the Cook farm, for which thirty thousand dollars were lately offered; several lots in the neighbourhood of the Barry Mine, where gold has been found; valuable lot in Tudor, where plumbago and lead in large quantities are known to exist; a lot in Marmora specially selected by California miners, &c., &c. In addition to this, Stockholders have ample security that the affairs of the Company will be managed in good faith, from its Directors being among the leading capitalists and business men in Canada.

[RECITAL:]

The Company to be incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, with the designation of "The Provincial Mining Company of Canada."

The object of the Company to be the pursuit of mining operations in Gold Silver, Copper, Lead, Plumbago, Galena, &c., also the purchase and sale of mining leases.

[AGREEMENT:]

In consideration of being admitted to participate in the Capital Stock of THE PROVINCIAL MINING COMPANY, the undersigned agree to take the number of shares and to pay the amounts set opposite their respective names.

And that until incorporation they shall not assign their stock.

And that after incorporation they shall pay the balance due on their shares in such amounts and at such times as may be fixed at a meeting of at least five Directors, by a majority thereof.

And that failing incorporation they shall receive the moneys paid by them, less expenses.

Ten dollars payable on each share at the time of subscription.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th concession in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—On the two first named, as says from rock on the surface made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of $1 in silver, and $8 40 in gold to the ton. The result from 29 in the 10th was $14 in gold, from the surface.

The whole of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 9th, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, Representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE, Esq.—Residence, Madoc Village.

The Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867. JAMES WHITE.

DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the **20th** day of SEPTEMBER.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth inserted will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on him till the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes require to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all concerned.

Caution to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given by the Undersigned, that all Persons found Cutting Timber, or otherwise Trespassing on the South Half of Lot No. 1, in the Thirteenth Concession of MADOC, will be PROSECUTED according to Law.

Madoc, August 15th, 1867. JOHN B. SUNDAY.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate Security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

100 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and MADOC TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North Hastings Hotel, Madoc,—or to M. B. McGREGOR, Office over Mr. Mitchell's store, Madoc.

June 1st, 1867.

Executors' Notice.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the ESTATE of the late C. W. ST. CHARLES will please hand them into the Office of DEANS, GRAY & McGREGOR, on or before the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, for COLLECTION—and all Persons OWING to the Estate of the late C. W. St. Charles, are requested to make payment at the same office.

JAS. ST. CHARLES, FELIX GRAHAM, } Executors to the Estate.

Madoc, 15th July, 1867.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

On the First Day of September Next,

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BOOKS, AND DISCONTINUE THE CREDIT BUSINESS ENTIRELY!!

All Persons having OPEN ACCOUNTS, or UNPAID PROMISSORY NOTES, or JUDGEMENTS, are hereby informed that unless an Early Settlement takes place, all such Claims will pass into Court for immediate Collection, as no longer time can be granted.

DEANS, GRAY & McGREGOR.

MADOC, 15th August, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion, and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you, I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governments, such votes, and such measures, as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug. 1, 1867.

County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the Local Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my Address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
JAMES McLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM, of 200 ACRES, Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner
THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE,
MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

TENDERS are WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the INSIDE WORK of ST PAUL'S CHURCH. Plan and Specification lie with Rev. D. WISHART.

Mineral Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS of the Whole of LOTS 11 and 12 in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON.

The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

LOST!

ON the **15th** inst., between QUEENSBOROUGH and BANNOCKBURN, Two BOOKS, viz, the "New Lute of Zion," and "Harmonist," in which the Owner's name (J. E. Harrison) is written.

Also, on the **21st** inst., on the same road, a dark mixed coloured Waterproof CLOTH CLOAK.

Any party finding the above, will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the same at the Store of W. H. CARPENTER & Co. Bannockburn, or at the MERCURY Office, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,
CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,
AND
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,
MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.
Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,
187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,
MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,
Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER
Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,
Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD ESTABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew, and will be found in all its appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as of old, ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

LYMAN MOON, Proprietor

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREEN'S BOOKS,
At Publishers' Prices, Call At
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

TO RENT.

THE BUILDING known as BRISCO'S TANNERY, opposite Jones's Grist-mill, in the Village of Madoc.

For Terms, apply at the MERCURY Office.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mr. Watkins, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, has been Knighted for his services in connection with the Intercolonial Railway.

According to the census just taken over again in Toronto, the population of that city numbers 49,016 —viz., 24,015 males and 21,907 females.

The House of Lords has, by a large majority, rejected the bill to abolish Church rates which was passed by the Commons.

Charles Dickens, Alexandre Dumas, and George Augustus Sala, are to lecture in New York this winter.

An "Appeal to All Americans" comes in pamphlet shape from Sacramento. It proposes a "new nationality with the South and Russian America," looking also to "union with Mexico and Canada."

Although Garibaldi has temporarily postponed an invasion of Rome, he does not mean to abandon the enterprise. In his last letter on the subject, he says: "Mark; Italy without Rome is not Italy!"

A bill has been introduced in the Victoria Parliament for the payment of members. The sum proposed is £500 a year.

The Russian Government is said to be considering the advisability of coining platina into money. This valuable metal is found in large quantities in the Russian possessions.

The Austrian journals state that the Emperor Francis Joseph, on learning the execution of his brother Maximilian, declared that he would never again sign a death-warrant.

Blondin has been compelled to break his engagements at Asnieres from causes not very creditable to his rivals. On closely inspecting his rope the other day he discovered that it had been sawn asunder, so that one fibre only remained, which his weight would have broken. But for the timely discovery, this diabolical attempt would have succeeded.

At the last trial of guns, the English 9-inch Palliser gun, using 250 lb. shot and 430 lb powder, penetrated a shield of iron and wood 26 inches thick, at a distance of 250 yards; whilst the American Rodman gun, weighing seven tons more, and using a 450 lb. shot, with 60 lbs. of powder, only indented the armour of the shield at the short distance of 70 yards. It is estimated that a vessel bearing the Palliser gun could sink a vessel bearing the Rodman gun at a distance of a thousand yards, before the latter got into range at all.

Speaking of railroads, the Pacific is not the only one which is likely to be interrupted by the actions of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. A Louisiana paper tells a story nearly equal to the cheerful tales we have been hearing of late anent "ye gentle savage." On the Opelousas Railroad, since the overflow of the Mississippi, the engineer has frequently to blow his whistle to clear the track of *alligators*, as that is the only resting-place afforded them for miles along the low bottom-lands. Several of these peculiar "sleepers" have been run over by trains, while dozing in the sunshine on the track. Cheerful country!

The *Prototype* says that Mr. Mason, of Trent notoriety, arrived in London lately, and is staying at the Tecumseh house for a few days. Mr. Mason, we believe, is engaged in visiting some of the principal towns and cities in Canada, with a view of ascertaining their respective capabilities for manufacturing and other purposes, and reporting the same to Southerners of capital who desire to locate in the Dominion. Our distinguished visitor was introduced to, and visited by many of our citizens.

The Chicago *Tribune* supports the recent story concerning the existence of some aquatic monster in Lake Michigan. It says: 'The monster has actually been seen in our lake by the crews of several vessels. An average description would give his length as between forty and fifty feet, his shape serpentine, the size of his neck about half that of a human being, the size of his body about that of an ordinary barrel. He is quite retiring in his habits, ducking swiftly under the water as soon as a vessel approaches, and steering away to some more retired spot. He was descried by the crews of the tug Crawford and the propeller Skylark, lashing the waves with his tail, very like a whale, into a perfect tempest. The vessels in question did not think it advisable to approach too near the creature, not being provided with the means of resisting an attack. Probably there will be a fleet out in search of him in the course of a few days. He would form a valuable acquisition to the curiosities of the Museum."

His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt is said to have been immensely struck with the beauty of the English ladies, and to have found but one fault with them —that they rode on horseback, in his eyes a great indecorum. Rumour further says that the Viceroy has purchased a diamond necklace for £25,000, but does not say to whom it was presented.

When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is instantly paid for it. If it comes from some known person he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger, the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted, and sentenced within two days; wherefore Great Britain is not a very inviting field for that branch of industry.

The American press are loudly calling upon Great Britain to recognize the Cretan rebels as belligerents, and some of them claim that they ought to be recognized as an independent nation. A short time ago those journals could not abuse Great Britain sufficiently for her "precipitancy" in according belligerent rights to certain "rebels" who were far better entitled to them than the Cretans. Circumstances alter cases very considerably sometimes.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—We find the following in the *Canadian News* of the 1st inst:—"We understand that an order in Council has been issued from Ottawa authorizing the location of that portion of the Intercolonial railway between Truro and Amherst, in Nova Scotia, which will not be affected by any selection which may be made of a route through New Brunswick. The survey of the other portions of the line cannot be proceeded with until after the meeting of the Canadian Parliament."

IMMIGRANTS.—A short time since there was a "strike" among the journeymen shipwrights of London, England. They were receiving six shillings per day from their employers, and "struck" for seven shillings and sixpence. They were then offered six shillings and sixpence, but refused to accept that amount, in consequence of which the shipwrights and large numbers of other men connected with the shipping business in London were thrown out of employment. About 60 of these men, mostly all Englishmen, arrived in the city yesterday by Grand Trunk railway, from the east. It appears that a number of English gentlemen in London subscribed a sufficient sum to charter the ocean steamer Thames, which brought to Canada about 1,000 of those hardy, able-bodied men. They were 18 days between London and Quebec, the Thames having been befogged six days off the banks of Newfoundland. They all remain in Canada, many of them stopping at Quebec, Montreal, Brockville, Kingston, the Madoc gold mines and other places.—*Toronto Leader.*

DYING OF THIRST.—Strange to say, while water has been so abundant over the country, there is one little spot where people have been dying of thirst. It is said that in the Lachlan back country bodies and skeletons of persons who have perished from want of water are being continually found. It is also related that one man offered a pound note for half a pint of water, and having got it and swallowed it, offered £20 for a full pint, so great was his thirst. This may be an exaggeration, but still the story passes muster and is generally believed. The tract of country alluded to is the only portion of the country where rain has not fallen in large quantities. —*Sydney Herald.*

THE CHINESE IN AUSTRALIA.—During May, a party of Chinese, accompanied by a European, have been busily engaged visiting cemeteries in the country districts, exhuming the bones of deceased Chinamen, for the purpose of transmission to China. The bones, after exhumation, are carefully counted, to ascertain that none are absent, and are then tied up in parcels, labelled, and enclosed in boxes with a quantity of written papers and a pack of Chinese playing-cards. Incense and perfumed paper are kept burning during the ceremony. The number of skeletons which have been thus taken up is very great.—*Melbourne Argus.*

The Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Thomas Gabriel, has been made a baronet, and the Sheriffs, Aldermen Waterlow and Lycett, knights, for managing an entertainment to the Sultan at Guildhall. No baronetcy, says the *Examiner*, has yet been offered to the proprietor of the Albion Tavern, by whom the tables were supplied. Mr. Alderman Rose is, however, now to be knighted for having been Lord Mayor when the Princess of Wales, after her marriage, was entertained by the City.

FROM A COTTAGE TO A THRONE.—The Empress of Morocco is a native of Chaley, near Dole, in France, where she was born on the 20th November, 1820, in a poor thatched cottage. Her name was Virginie Lanternier. She went with her parents in 1834 to Algeria, and the whole family were taken prisoners by the Moroccans. Her father was kille mother died shortly afterwards. The e zled by the great beauty of Virginie, spar by a concurrence of romantic circums Emperor's son fell in love with her and m wife. The Empress has since sought out a her three sisters to the Moroccan Court they are now attached.

About 300 tons of Armstrong guns shipped from the Tyne for the Austrian Go The Dutch iron-clad, the Prins Hendrik taken four of these guns on boards.

There are throughout the world 160,0 telegraph lines, comprising 400,000 mile and working through 14,000 stations. length of submarine cables is 19,923 miles.

VARIETIES.

When a young lady marries a rake, she be surprised if she has her feelings frequ rowed.

The "sugar wedding," occurring thirty marriage, is the newest American fashionat

In ancient days the precept was "Know In modern times it has been supplanted more fashionable maxim, "Know thy neigh everything about him."

Rowland Hill was one day going down the opposite his chapel, and heard a brewer's who was lowering some barrels, swearing fully. Mr. Hill rebuked him very solemnly "Ah, my man, I shall appear as a swif against you."—"Very likely," rejoined the "the biggest rogues always turn king's evi

THE IRISH EDITOR'S BULL.—There is a st Irish newspaper editor who, being left with tance in a busy time, found himself unabl with all the intelligence, late, later, and la flowed in upon him; so that, towards fo morning, he wound up his night's work by a notice extraordinary in these words—"O most unusual pressure of matter, we are com leave several of our columns blank!"

Fontenelle thus daintily compliments the he compares women and clocks: the latter point out the hours, the former to make them.

The world that surrounds you is the magi the world, and of its forms within you; the you are yourself, so much brighter are your so much more polluted your enemies. Be then, that to know yourself perfectly you h to set down a true statement of those that ev or hated you.—LAVATER.

THE LOST SHEEP.—An interesting custom has prevailed for more than a hundred yea extensive range of moors in Derbyshire, and Yorkshire is the annual summer meetin shepherds, bringing with them the sheep t strayed into their flocks, and restoring the rightful owners. Every 20th of July the are held, and as they are entirely different f other gatherings, and have not hitherto scribed, a notice of the last may not be out The appointed spot for assembling was the brook turnpike-road, distant rather more t miles from the Dunford-bridge station, on t chester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway, point near where the three counties abov meet. On walking from the station across t the turnpike-road was reached, and then, afte march up-hill, a sharp angle of the road brou visitor into the midst of a colony of dogs, nu from 80 to 100, nearly all fine specimens sheep-dog breed. They were playing, qua and a few were having a "quiet round" to the Not far from them were their owners, each 'ong stick, by which the shepherd indicate dog in many instances what he is required After partaking of a good dinner, provided Taylor, a large moorland proprietor and breeder, the men, with the dogs, proceeded to yard, in which there were about 100 shee had strayed away. Each animal was examin claimed by certain marks and indications, t occasionally appearing to recognize some of ants. In the course of half an hour, with the tion of two or three, all the animals had fou way back to their lawful owners, and short the shepherds, with their dogs and found she parted for their respective stations, miles dist far apart, most of them not to meet again for or until they once more assembled, bringing wi the lost ones, and claiming theia own truants

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 245. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., C.W.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867. PRICE TWO CENTS.

PIERCE, PARKER & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
Office, opposite Royal Hotel, MADOC, C.W.

WE OFFER for SALE a large amount of the CHOICEST MINERAL LANDS in Canada. These lands were selected from the *Government Geological Surveys*, and noted among the BEST Mineral Lands.
Persons wishing to purchase

VALUABLE MINERAL PROPERTY,

Will please call and examine our LIST of LANDS located in the Townships of *MADOC, MARMORA,* and *ELZEVIR.*
MAPS, comprising a full Geological and Provincial Land Surveyor's Report, together with Specimens of the ROCK from each Lot furnished parties buying.
☞ *TITLES PERFECT.* CROWN PATENTS accompanying each Deed.
SURVEYS made, Abstracts procured, and Taxes paid for Non-residents.
MINERAL LANDS and MINING STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
MADOC, July, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—Having been solicited by a large number of influential Electors of this Riding to become a Candidate for Parliament, and having received the nomination of a Convention held at Madoc on the 18th instant, composed of Delegates from the Municipalities within the Riding, to represent the North Riding of the County of Hastings in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, I take this opportunity of announcing myself a Candidate for your suffrages at the approaching Election.

Confederation of the most important of the British North American Provinces having been established by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, it now becomes the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Canadian to give effect to the Constitution conferred upon the new Dominion.

As the Coalition Government of 1864 was established for a good and noble purpose, by the leading men of both political parties, and as the present Government has been formed with the intention of carrying out the principles of the late Government in regard to establishing the "Dominion of Canada" upon a firm and sound basis, I shall, if elected, give the new Ministry a fair and generous support so long as I consider their measures beneficial to the best intercsts of the country.

I shall also, if elected, be most happy to support measures that will be beneficial to the Agriculturist the Manufacturer, and the Miner, and to retain our connection with the British Empire.

I believe the Crown Lands Department should be conducted in such a manner that great encouragement should be given to immigrants arriving among us. Free grants of land to actual settlers, and assistance in making the main lines of roads to the newly settled parts of the back country, would, in a few years, have a much better effect upon the wealth population, and prosperity of the great Province of Ontario, than by a continuation of the system of attempting to derive a revenue from sales of such lands, thereby driving emigration from our shores to the United States.

As there is a large amount of government machinery to be kept in motion in the new Dominion, in proportion to our population, I shall at all times be opposed to extravagant expenditure, bribery, or corruption, and exert my influence, so far as my humble abilities will allow, towards the exercise of the most rigid economy in all the departments of the public service.

My residence and interests being within the Riding I wish to represent, may be a guarantee that I shall be true to your interests, and I shall, when not in Parliament, be constantly among you, ready and willing at all times to hear suggestions, and to lay before the Government such measures as may be for the best intercsts of this constituency.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
G. H. BOULTER.

STIRLING, July 22nd, 1867.

NOTICE.

E. D. O'FLYNN

WILL SELL AT COST, from AUGUST 1st inst. to SEPTEMBER 1st. Prox.,
Summer Dress Goods, Shawls, Straw Goods, Dress Muslins, Prints, and Summer Clothing.
Now is the Time to Get BARGAINS,
For ONE MONTH ONLY!!
Madoc, August 1, 1867.

Folding Window Shades.
CAROTHERS, McGLASHAN & CO.
Manufacturers of Window Shades,
(Next door to PARKER'S HOTEL, STIRLING.)

ARE NOW Prepared to Supply FOLDING WINDOW SHADES, of all Dimensions and Colours.
All Orders promptly executed at the shortest notice.
Stirling, August, 1867.

To the INDEPENDENT ELECTORS
OF THE
NORTH RIDING
Of the COUNTY of HASTINGS.

GENTLEMEN.—Since the last general election for the Province of Canada, at which time I had the honour of receiving an expression of your confidence, changes, in no degree foreshadowed at that time, have taken place in the Constitution of the country, effecting a total revolution in our political organization. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the two Canadas have been united, by an Act of the Imperial Legislature, into "One Dominion under the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with a Constitution [somewhat] similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom."

When the question of these great constitutional changes was before the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, I advocated a Legislative Union of the British American Provinces in preference to the Federative one we now have, as the former would not only have been found a more economical form of government than the actual dual system of General and Local Parliaments, but in my opinion it would have been better both for purposes of defence and for good government: For, had the boundaries of the several Provinces been merged in a common Union, the inhabitants would have soon come to regard themselves as a united people, and the sectional issues which are already invoked would not have arisen. The imperfections of the present Constitution may, however, be amended by further Imperial legislation on the subject.

The Confederation Act being now the law of the land, it is the duty of all loyal subjects to accept it, that we may preserve and transmit the British principles of liberty which are incorporated in it, and that at an early date we may extend them throughout the British Possessions in North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As our future welfare will depend upon the wisdom with which the new Constitution shall be put in operation, I shall endeavour to secure under it—should I again receive in expression of your confidence—an administration of the government agreeable to the wishes of the people.

For the general course I shall deem it my duty to pursue, I may confidently refer you to my past Parliamentary career: The administration of the Hon John Sandfield Macdonald aimed at giving the country an honest government, with retrenchment in the public expenditure. I supported that administration. When it fell, the party you had condemned at the polls again came into power—I opposed it. A Coalition was next formed, which ignored the Liberal party of Lower Canada. I waited for the policy of this government. When it was announced, it was not satisfactory, and I voted accordingly.

At present I am inclined to regard the actual state of things with favour, and to allow the Government of the day to declare a policy, upon which I shall judge it; reserving a right to object to the *personnel* of the Cabinet.

The extension of our Foreign Trade, the encouragement of Agriculture, of Manufactures and of the Fisheries, and the speedy development of the vast Mineral resources of the Dominion, are subjects which should form prominent features in the policy of the General and Local Administrations.

I shall steadily bear in mind the undeveloped Mineral resources of North Hastings, in which I am so largely interested, and shall use, as heretofore, my best endeavours to bring them into public notice and under the influence of capital, that they may be worked and rendered productive. From this point of view I have to condemn the action of the late Commissioner of Crown Lands in disposing of vast tracts of territory in the Riding and adjacent Townships, at a nominal value, and without conditions of occupation, instead of devoting them to the construction of Rail and other communication, tending to the development of the Mineral Region.

Private enterprise has likewise been discouraged by the Licensing system, and by absurd regulations governing mineral locations, which, together with the late mal-administration of the Crown Lands, has driven many enterprising and experienced miners from our country. In some instances, private rights which have been heretofore recognized, have been lately disregarded in a manner to destroy confidence in that branch of the public service. Public opinion, however, will hereafter be able to reach the management of that Bureau through the Local Parliament, under the jurisdiction of which it has been placed.

It should be the aim of a good government to make the Dominion of Canada a cheap country to live in. This would encourage immigration, manufactures and a home consumption for agricultural products. Such a government, should I again receive your confidence, I shall deem it my duty to support.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient Servant,
T. C. WALLBRIDGE.

BELLEVILLE, 22nd July, 1867.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

VIENNA, Aug. 22—The Journal in this city which is generally acknowledged to be the organ of the Prime Minister, Baron Von Beust, asserts to-day that a defensive alliance has been formed between Austria and France.

PARIS, Aug 22—It is said that one of the results of the conference which has been held at Salzburg between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, is to insist that the South German States shall unite in a confederation of which Austria is to be the head. It is also stated that an agreement has been arrived at between the two Emperors as to the policy to be hereafter pursued by Austria and France on the Eastern question.

LONDON, Aug. 23—It is rumored to-day that the formal treaty, concluded at the conference recently held at Salzburg between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, for the formation of a South German Confederation, has proved a signal failure. The government of Bavaria, it is reported, has replied to the propositions of their Majesties and positively refused to join the band.

BERLIN, August 21—The semi-official journals of this city already attack the policy of France and denounce the action of Napoleon in the Salzburg conference. They assert that, in spite of the denials which have been published, definite arrangements for a Southern German Band have actually been made between Austria and the States of Southern Germany.

Aug 21—The Salzburg conference continues to engross a large share of public attention. It is rumored that an explicit understanding was arrived at between the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to forming a Southern German confederation, but to resist any intervention in the Eastern question; and that they also agreed that the states forming South Germany should remain in the Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague.

PARIS, August 21—The Emperor Napoleon, on returning from Salzburg departed for Biarritz.

MADRID, August 23.—A state of siege has been declared in all the provinces in consequence of anticipated insurrectionary movements.

LONDON, August 24—Reports of troubles in Spain are multiplying and increasing. The official despatches say that all the risings have been put down and that the insurrection is confined to the adhesion from interested daily contention the Carlists and say that insurrections against government are going on with success and surrenders take place every day.

PARIS, August 24—It is reported from Spain that in consequence of the success met in the provinces of Arragon, and that all opposition to them the republicans are giving everything before them.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 23—It is reported that the Czar, who is now in the Crimea, is quite ill.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 15
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31.

Representation of North Hastings.

For the House of Commons.

T. C. WALLBRIDGE, Esq.
MACKENZIE BOWELL, Esq.

For the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

C. H. BOULTER, Esq., M.D., Warden.
STEPHEN REED, Esq.

North Hastings Election.

NOMINATION at the Town Hall Madoc, To-DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon.

Polling days, Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th of September, at the Town-Halls of the respective municipalities.

Returning Officer, A. Diamond, Esq., of Belleville.

The present election campaign in North Hastings is being carried on in a very unique style. Mr Bowell, for instance, is the only one of all the candidates who has not thought it necessary to set forth his views on the new state of political affairs, and the principles by which he will be guided, in an address which the electors can study at leisure. This reticence and non-committalism is the more remarkable as his opponent was called upon, some weeks since, in the correspondence columns of the *Daily Intelligencer*, to give expression to his opinions in the usual manner—a challenge he was not slow to accept. The nomination, however, takes place to-day and the electors will consequently have a chance of learning Mr. Bowell's views on other matters than the Railway question, which, we opine, will not engage so much of his attention in the House of Commons, should he be elected to go there as our Representative, as it has done out of it.—Another singular thing is the omission, so far, on the part of the candidates chosen by the convention of delegates in Madoc, to address the people of this village and the surrounding neighbourhood, in public meeting. At present they, with extreme modesty, confine their attentions to the outlying districts.—(And here it may be noted that although Dr. Boulter announced himself in favour of neutrality between the candidates for the House of Commons—and a protest, we understand, was handed in by some of those who support him simply on local grounds, against his attending meetings called by Mr. Bowell,—the latter gentleman has been announced as expected to be present at the Doctor's meetings, and has attended and spoken at them—so that the neutrality appears to be all on one side).—Then, Mr. Reed is conducting his canvass in an original fashion. He has received, we believe, sufficient assurances of support, to render him, in all probability, a much more formidable opponent for the Local Legislature than Dr. Boulter and his friends were, at first inclined to think possible; but he has entirely dispensed with the customary policy of addressing the electors in public—and that is a course which, if it leads to success, will mark the commencement of a new era in electioneering.—It must also be recorded that the last on the list of candidates, Mr. James McLean, has distributed, in hand-bill shape, a short supplementary address, on which he bases his claims to support on his birth and ancestry, whose blood, he announces, was superior to that of any "blue blood" in the country!—And, last, but not least singular, is the fact, that close as the contest for both Houses, it is generally admitted, is likely to be, there is an entire absence of enthusiasm and excitement, at any rate in this part of the Riding. This is owing most probably, in some degree, to the electors sharing the extraordinary confidence of their respective candidates as to the certainty of their success; and still more, to the weariness of the extent to which the agony has been piled up for months past about the "burking of the bill."—A sufficiently animated meeting is, however, looked for at the hustings today.

The General Elections.

Mr. George Brown, in spite of the confident predictions of the *Globe* to the contrary, has been defeated in South Ontario, the majority in favour of Mr Gibbs being 71. Mr. Brown's own paper attributes this to the free use of money by the Government; just as the *Leader* accused Mr. Brown—or his friends—of attempting bribery by wholesale to secure his election. The *Globe* endeavours to belittle the event as much as possible, contending that it will not have so much effect on subsequent elections as has been foretold; but there can be no doubt that it will seriously diminish Mr. Brown's *prestige*, and lead many who would have followed him in case of victory, to desert his standard now. The victim of misplaced confidence did not take his defeat very philosophically himself, as he is reported to have roughly assaulted an indiscreet individual who ventured to express to him decided gratification at the discomfiture of the great opponent of the Coalition Government of the Dominion. The result is gratifying, not merely because it reduces Mr. Brown to his own proper level, but chiefly because it shows that the people are beginning to think and are determined to act for themselves, and are less likely in future to be led by the nose by mere party cries than they have been formerly, and that no newspaper, however large its circulation, can befog the judgment of the public, even by persistent and reiterated misrepresentation, when it, of course, while affecting to be guided by disinterested zeal for the general welfare, is really swayed by personal considerations. And this is a lesson which will not only be taught to Mr. Brown, but may be profitably taken into consideration not only by other candidates, but by the Government itself. The time will come, when it will be as fatal here, as it would be in England itself, for any candidate to avow that as a matter "of course there will be a good deal of jobbery in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial railway;" or, as an ex-Minister is reported to have recently said, that "all governments are more or less corrupt, and must use their patronage to secure support."

In all the elections which have as yet come off, the candidates returned are either Ministers, or supporters of the General or Local Governments.

Gold Mining Intelligence.

Much interest has naturally been felt to know what the actual yield of gold would turn out to be, when the quartz should be subjected to the test of being crushed in quantity. The first experiment of this sort was made at Messrs. Turley & Co's mill at Eldorado, on Saturday last, with ore from the "Eldorado" Mine. The return proved to be extremely small, only about $1. 25 cents worth of gold to the ton being saved on that occasion,—the cause being that the excess of sulphur in the ore "sickened" the mercury to such an extent, that it was unable to extract the gold by amalgamation. The intelligence of course created both surprise and disappointment. We are glad to learn, however, that the difficulty is more apparent than real; as a subsequent assay of the "tailings" by Mr. Wyckoff, showed that they contained gold to the amount of $34. and of silver, $18.75, or a total value of $52.75 to the ton. Some of the "tailings" were also handed over to Dr. Otway for assay, who obtained therefrom 18 oz 15 dwts. of mixed metal, but had not at the time the information reached us ascertained the relative proportions of gold and silver it contained.—On Wednesday of this week, Messrs. Sparling & Mitchell took 1,800 lbs of ore, which had been roasted to expel the sulphur, to the mill, to be operated upon, and the result was much more satisfactory, the yield being one ounce and a quarter of gold, which will pay very well; while the silver had not been taken out.—For the present, we understand, work will be stopped at the crushing mill, until all the apparatus is complete—that for saving the gold being deemed, in its present state, not exactly suited to the treatment of the ore of this section.

Messrs. Scott & Taylor are about to erect a steam-crushing-mill at Upper Eldorado, which will be ready for work in a short time. The Wyckoff process will be used.

From a Colorado paper, quoted in the *American Journal of Mining* of the 17th inst., we take the following illustration of the valuable results obtained from otherwise worthless "tailings" by the Wyckoff process:—"The Pioneer mill (twelve stamps) took $250 from a cord of tailings from the Stanley lode, by the Wyckoff process. The ore had been crushed by an arastra, and was not pulverized to any degree of fineness. Properly crushed it would have yielded $500 to the cord. By the same process $180 was taken from a ton of ore from a lode owned by Malory, Young & Co. The same process shows a yield of $500 to the cord from the Golden Star lode. The gold is bright and free. Copper pyrites from the Copper-bottom lode, owned by Froggatt & McPherson, yields at the rate of $1,200 per cord by the same process."

We learn from Mr. Empey that he obtained some some very fine specimens of quartz containing gold this week, from his claim on lot 20 in the 4th concession, Madoc, close to the Quinnebaug Falls, on the Moira river. Gold was also found in sand taken from between crevices of the rock in the bed of the river, in the same locality.

Mr. Barry exhibited in the village this week, a small piece of quartz, containing several fair sized particles of gold, which was picked off the surface of the ground, in a pea-field on his farm in Elzevir, about sixty rods from the Barry Mine.—A crushing-mill, to be worked by water, is in course of construction at this mine, and is being pushed forward rapidly to completion.

Report ending 22nd of August, 1867, from the Office of Messrs. Loughead, Hurd & Co., of Assays made by Dr. Otway, F.R.S.

No. 1.—"Cariboo Mine," Lot No. 29 in the 4th Concession, Madoc. Yield per ton, gold, 16oz. 13dwts., 8grs. Value,..... $333 00

No. 2.—Lot 19, 5th con., Tudor. Yield per ton, 4oz., 3dwts. Value per ton..... $84 00

No. 3.—Lot 17, 10th con., Marmora. Yield per ton, gold, 8oz., 6dwts., 4grs. Value per ton, $133 12

No. 4.—"Bay State Mine," lot 12, 8th con., Madoc. Yield per ton, of gold, 25oz., value per ton.....$500
Silver, do..... 31—total value $531 00

No. 5.—"Madoc Gold Mining Company of Toronto," lot 17, 7th con., Madoc. Yield per ton, gold, 16oz. 13dwts., 8grs., value per ton.....$333 33
Silver, do..... 80 00—total value ..$413 33

No. 6.—Lot 17, con. "A," Township of Galway, (argentiferous galena), yield per ton....Sulphur.....83 per cent.,
Silver, Lead.....67 " "
Silver, 16oz., 13dwts., 8 gr.,... ..$35 00
Lead, $66 66; Sulphur, $10 00—total value per ton $111 66

No. 7.—Lot 20, 4th con., Kaladar. Yield per ton, gold, 4oz., 3dwts., 8 gr., value.. $83 33 with a trace of silver.

No. 8.—Lot 3, 2nd con., Tudor, (argentiferous galena). Yield per ton, silver, $16oz., 3dwts. 8grs., value per ton $34 50
Yield of lead per ton, 18 per cent.

No. 9.—"Cameron Mine." Assayed to the ton $41 75

Dr. Otway has located shafts upon the following lots:—

19 in the 3rd con., Madoc—W. G. Beach, "Quinte Gold Mining Company."
6 in the 10th, Tudor, "Ottawa Mining Company," E. Miles.
23 in the 10th, Madoc—Upper & Co., Dunnville.
18 in the 6th, Madoc—"Belleville Mining Co." McNider.

25 in the 4th, Madoc—Dr. Fraser, Prescott.

"I certify that the above Report, made by Loughead, Hurd & Co., of analyses made by me for that office, is correct in every particular.

(Signed) "W. B. OTWAY, M.D., &c."

MINING SCHEME.—We have been shown by Mr. Wyckoff two very capital little sketches in water colours, of the Young Mine in Marmora:—one representing the locality in which the shaft is situated; and the other, a frame shanty, with the miners around, taking their ease, after the day's work is over.—These sketches, which are well drawn and painted by Mrs. Walker, convey a correct idea of the general aspect of the country and the masses of rock around the mine, which cannot be given by any description in words.—We suggest to all interested in mining, that they would find it a good investment to procure similar sketches of their claims, for exhibition "abroad."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We regret to state that on Wednesday, Mr. John Moon, a younger brother of Mr. L. Moon, of this village, was accidentally killed while at work on his farm in Huntingdon. It is supposed that the horses took fright, as the deceased was found with his feet entangled in the harness, having evidently been drawn by the animals in this position for a considerable distance.

THE CANADIAN COMMONWEALTH.—*A Weekly Review of News, Politics, and Literature*—Published by Bell & Co., 70 King Street East, Toronto.—We have received the first number of the above, which is a handsomely printed paper, containing four pages, of eight wide columns each.—It is, as the name indicates, a Review—more after the style, in its articles, of the English journals of that class—rather than a political paper of the ordinary Canadian stamp. It advocates practical Reform, discussing principles, and avoiding personalities. It is strongly opposed to the evils of party government. For such an enterprise, there is, we believe a very fair opening in the Dominion, and to those who are tired of the continual rehash of *Brown* and *Beaty*, in the *Globe* and the *Leader*, an imitations thereof and who wish to see affairs of general interest discussed from a public, instead of a merely personal point of view, we commend the *Commonwealth*, though we are by no means likely to coincide in its theories, as for instance, about "protection" to Canadian industry. The more, however, such questions are discussed, the better, and we hope our new contemporary may secure a large circulation throughout the country.

VICTORIA GOLD MINES.

THESE MINES are situated on Lots No. 26 in the 9th con., 29 in the 10th, and 28 in the 11th concession of Madoc.—From the two first named, assays from rock on the surface were made on July 31st, by Mr. Wyckoff, and one yielded at the rate of $1 in silver, and $8 40 in gold to the ton. The return from 29 in the 11th was $14 in gold from the surface.

Part of these lots are for sale, together with a few others in the 1, 2, and 3rd concessions of Elzevir.

For particulars, apply to JAMES WHITE, representative of the Victoria Gold Mining Co., Port Hope;—or to GEORGE WHITE,—Residence, Madoc Village.

These Lots will be disposed of on favourable terms,—at low figures for cash down.

August 2, 1867. JAMES WHITE.

DENTISTRY.

MR. WALKER will be in MADOC, punctually, on the **20th** of SEPTEMBER.—Those who wish Artificial Teeth inserted, will find it to their advantage not to put off calling on the Dentist till the last of his visit, as, sometimes, changes require to be made to insure comfort and give satisfaction to all concerned.

Caution to Trespassers!

NOTICE is hereby Given by the Undersigned, that all Persons found Cutting Timber, or otherwise Trespassing on the South Half of Lot No. 1, in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON, will be PROSECUTED according to Law.

JOHN B. ..UNDAY.

Huntingdon, August 15th, 1867.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS to Lend on good Real Estate security. Apply to C. GREAM, Conveyancer, Madoc

Mineral Lands FOR SALE, OR TO LEASE.

1,000 ACRES of MINERAL LANDS For Sale, or to Lease, in the Gold Regions of MADOC and ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS.

For further particulars, apply to T. A. MITCHELL, North American Hotel, Madoc.—or to M. B. McGREGOR, Office over A. F. Wood's store, Madoc.

Madoc, June 1st, 1867.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

On the First Day of September Next,

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BOOKS, AND DISCONTINUE THE CREDIT BUSINESS ENTIRELY!!

All Persons having OPEN ACCOUNTS, or UNPAID PROMISSORY NOTES, or JUDGEMENTS, are hereby informed that unless an Early Settlement takes place, all such Claims will pass into Court for immediate Collection, as no longer time can be granted.

DEANS, GRAY & McGREGOR.

MADOC, 15th August, 1867.

TO THE ELECTORS of the North Riding of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce myself a Candidate for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

In order to carry into effect the new order of things brought about by the inauguration of the present state of political existence, you will soon be called upon to elect Members to represent you in the first General Parliament of the New Dominion and also in the first local Parliament of its principal Province.

Personally I am well known to many of you, having lived, I may say, my lifetime in the Riding. My interests, which I have laboured long and patiently to secure, are all here. I have served in the Municipal Council for several years, and held offices of trust, and in every instance have endeavoured to retain the confidence placed in me.

Should I be elected to represent you, I shall go to the new Parliament untrammelled by pledges, promising to support only such Governments, such votes and such measures as in my judgment will tend to the general welfare of the people, and give an impulse to this young rising country.

I shall endeavour to meet as many of you in the Riding as time and opportunity will allow, when I shall lay before you more fully my views on the questions likely to arise for future legislation. In the meantime, I would urge upon my friends to prosecute vigorously the canvass, believing that success cannot be achieved without labour and perseverance.

I earnestly solicit the votes and influence of every elector in the Riding, promising, if returned, to legislate for equal rights and privileges to all, irrespective of creed, party, or colour.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN REED.

Madoc, Aug 1, 1867.

County of Hastings.

GENTLEMEN—Having received numerous solicitations from a large and influential body of Electors to allow my name to be placed in nomination as a Candidate to represent you in the next Legislative Assembly, for the North Riding of Hastings, I have consented to do so. As soon as the proper time arrives, I shall in my Address make known my political views.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

JAMES McLEAN.

Madoc, August 2, 1867.

Mining Lands For Sale!

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale his FARM of 200 ACRES Lot No. 15 in the Fifth Concession of Madoc, only two lots from the RICHARDSON MINE.

Apply on the premises to the owner

THOMAS THOMPSON.

Or to C. GREAM, Madoc.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

Minera Rights!

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

PORTIONS or the Whole of LOTS 11 and 12 in the Thirteenth Concession of HUNTINGDON.

The Quartz from Lot 11 has been assayed, and both Gold and Silver found.

For further particulars apply in writing to the Owner, R. R PERRY, or to

CHARLES GREAM,
Conveyancer and Land Agent, Madoc.

MURDOCH, REID, & UNWIN,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS,

AND

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS,

MADOC.

ORES CAREFULLY TESTED AND ANALYZED.

Mineral Lands for Lease or Sale.

McLeod & Carre,

ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, ARCHITECTS, DRAUGHTSMEN, and PATENT Solicitors,

187 1-2, Front Street, BELLEVILLE.

McLEOD, GAVILLER, KENNEDY & Co.,

MADOC.

William Baldwin Sullivan,

LATE OF TORONTO,

BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR IN Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c.

OFFICE—Next to A. F. Wood's, MADOC, C. W.

Land and Mining Business promptly and carefully attended to. Deeds, Mortgages, Leases, and other documents, prepared on the shortest notice.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England.)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

MISS DRISCOLL,

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER

Stamping, &c. Cooper Street, Madoc.

MEDICAL HALL.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

THE HASTINGS HOUSE,

Madoc Village, C. W.

THIS OLD STABLISHED HOTEL has been lately Repainted and Furnished anew and will be found in all appointments to be unsurpassed for comfort. Charges as old ONE DOLLAR per day. A good Livery Yard and Stabling attached to the Premises.

The best Brands of Liquors supplied at the Bar.

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WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

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Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots**, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist Mill and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment*. Title Indisputable.

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The "New Dominion" Hotel, Millbridge, Hastings Road.

GOLD MINERS will find Every Accommodation at the "New Dominion."—Moderate Charges, the Best Liquors, Comfortable Beds, and Good Stabling.

☞ A new name but the old stand, and the old attention to all friends.

ISAAC GOLDING.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is suggested that the flag of the new Dominion of Canada retain the British Union Jack in the corner, the remainder being filled with four stripes, red, white, blue and green, to represent the four provinces composing the confederation.

The number of passengers ascending and descending the St. Lawrence above Montreal was 6,577 in the month of July last, against 4,817 in the same month of 1866.

The Montreal *Minerve* has received anonymous letters threatening the destruction of the printing office.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for the month ended 31st July, 1867:—Revenue, Customs, $68,030 29; Excise, $185,759 69; Bill stamp duty, $12,063 64; Post office, $64,783 19; Crown Lands, $98 824 70; Miscellaneous, $147,000 50. Total, $1,076,462. Expenditure, $141,659 40. The above does not include the revenue and expenditure of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

A special despatch to the *Leader* says Mr. McGillivray has retired from the contest for Ottawa city much to the disgust of his friends and backers. It is said that the condition of his retiring was, that the expenses he had already incurred should be defrayed by his opponent, Mr. Currier; the latter is said to have paid him $2,000 in fulfilment of the bargain. The statement, if true, is not very creditable to either party.

The Liverpool *Albion* states that a servant girl, residing in a family near that town, had unexpectedly come into a fortune of $1,000,000 by the death of a relative in a British colony.

"R. N.," writing to the London *Times*, says that he has recently returned from the East Coast station and that the slave trade is as active as ever. From Zanzibar to Muscat about 18,000 slaves are taken every year.

The Mexican President, Juarez, conducted a small cigar factory in New Orleans from 1852 to 1855, and during that time is said to have acquired a thorough knowledge of the American political system.

Dr. Cumming has published in London another prophetic book called the "Last Woe," in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868. The time is short and the work Herculean.

A remarkable instance of the well known vitality of seeds may now be seen at the Paris Exhibition, a great variety of plants foreign to France having sprung up under the walls and around the buildings in the Park, the seeds of which have been conveyed to Paris in packages from various countries.

Recent returns show that in the division of Bhaugule, India, which includes the Santhal country, 1,500 persons have been killed by tigers in the last six years. In Assam, 733 have been killed, and 4,474 tigers have been destroyed by hunters in the same period.

A very sad incident occurred at the Indian ball in London on the 19th ult. Madame Musurus, the wife of the Turkish Ambassador, was seized with a fit about midnight, and was immediately attended by medical advisers, but to no avail. She died in a short time. It is said that the Sultan was deeply moved on hearing of her death.

Under the United States present tax system the number of articles which pay internal revenue, according to a statement of Commissioner Wells, is "not less than ten thousand!" and the number of articles on which a tariff is levied amounts to 6,000.

Venice is eager to renew her old bonds with the East. A letter in the *Moniteur* states that it is proposed to establish a direct line of steamers between the Queen of the Adriatic and Alexandria, and that the Viceroy of Egypt is very favourable to the enterprise, and willing to pay two-thirds of the necessary subvention.

THE MADOC GOLD MINES.—"T. Ferguson," for several years a miner in California, writes to the Toronto *Telegraph*, to state that he has just returned from a visit to the mines in Madoc made for the purpose of satisfying himself of the truth or falsity of the many reports in circulation about them. Of the Richardson Mine, after examination, he says, "I am of opinion that this is one of the most valuable mines ever discovered. * * I have also visited many of the shafts that have been struck by miners who are prospecting for the precious metals, and travelled over a small section in the neighbourhood of the Richardson mine, and, so far as my observation has extended, I am of opinion that the country is rich in mineral wealth, but that it will require some time and no small outlay of capital to develop its resources. I am quite prepared to hear of rich 'strikes' being made in Madoc, but I fear many of the miners now prospecting will be disappointed on account of their not having located with sufficient care and skill.—By the kindness of Messrs. Turley & Co., I was permitted to examine a quartz mill which they are erecting in Eldorado, and to discuss the merits of the machinery and apparatus intended for crushing the rock and saving the gold, with a gentleman lately from California, who is in charge of the work, and from a careful inspection of the whole, I arrived at the conclusion that this mill, when finished, will be an excellent one. Although the same in principle as the mills used in California when I was there, I am convinced that it is an improvement upon, and will be entirely superior to any of them. It will be ready to commence crushing in a short time, and if the proprietors, Messrs. Turley & Co., will consent to use it for the purpose, will prove a great boon to the miners in the neighbourhood, who, instead of procuring an assay of a small quantity of their quartz, can have a ton or several tons crushed, and ascertain precisely what it will pay, which I apprehend is impossible, or, at least, highly inconvenient by means of an assay."——We make some extracts from a communication, free from exaggerated statements, signed "J. Bawden," in the Kingston *News*:—"It was pleasing to notice that they (the miners) were for the most Canadians. A finer lot of fellows could not be met with. Upon some the habiliments of gentility turned out to 'rough it,' were unmistakable. At one shaft one of my companions, an elderly physician, recognized a former patient in a stout young fellow, who bore no trace of any affliction. The doctor hailed him with great heartiness, and asked him if he had buried his aches and pains in the shaft. He had been, it seems, a hypochondriac, had at one time gone to the States for the benefit of his health, but here he was, fat, healthy and smiling, delving away in search of 'gold in paying quantities.' * * After describing several shafts (which he does not mention by name, having no desire to contribute any material for the uses of the stock market), the writer notes that that the description of the country given by the miners is more in accordance with what every one may see for himself than anything that may be learned from geological reports. . . But until the shafts attain a depth of one hundred feet or more we shall be ignorant of the character of the metalliferous veins, and of consequence of the economics of mining operations. * * Four weeks ago there came to Madoc one Dr. Otway. He had seen mines in various parts of the world, but never having seen even a mining speculation killed out on the results obtained from holes 15 and 20 feet deep, he encouraged the miners to proceed, condemned many shafts, and pointed out where they should be located. In a rude cabin of boards he opened a laboratory, built his own furnaces and muffles, and went to work like a useful philosopher. He had no book at hand. Without crucibles adapted to assays of more than a pound of rock, he has demonstrated that gold and silver may be got in Madoc. I found him sweating and toiling over the charcoal fires, teaching a native the mysteries of assaying, inspiring confidence and energy in the minds of all around. Had the whole staff of the Geological Survey dropped in upon Madoc, they could not have done more. He confesses that he has yet to learn the country, that until the shafts are down 100 feet at least, we shall not begin to acquire the necessary data. He is hopeful of success, yet speaks with philosophic caution. The services of such a man in the hour of need merit public recognition. . . After alluding to the great depth of some of the paying American gold mines, Mr. Bawden continues: Madoc rock is taken out for assay at ten feet. If gold is not found at fifteen feet, 'the thing is a swindle.' At twenty feet the money of the honest and enterprising Canadian gives out. Brother Jonathan comes along, buys up 'the country,' and when he gets his shaft down 100 feet, *then* he looks for a 'color' or a 'show.' If not found he will still go on, and at a depth of 200 or 300 feet he will in all likelihood get a monthly return of three to five per cent on his investment, continuing over several years. Enterprise such as this has reaped harvests of wealth from the rocky slopes of the Pacific. To judge from the popular feeling of the past few weeks, was the Comstock lode by some convulsion of nature thrown into our backwoods, there would not be wanting men who would pronounce the gift a 'swindle,' and yet in Nova Scotia the enterprise of the 'blue-noses' has developed a mining country. A piece of gold worth $13,000 was lately exhibited in Halifax as the product of 350 tons of quartz. What is the Geological Survey doing? Re-classifying the feldspars of the Laurentian system, studying the metamorphism of ancient sedimentary strata, writing economic essays on titanium, miners of North Hastings need the aid of such men, and it is the province of the government to give it to them. Yankee assayers, Yankee engineers, Yankee capitalists, will find very soon a large field opened up to them. Verily, the lot of Canadians to their own interests is worse than Pickwick's sleepy fat boy could not slumber more soundly."

The Montreal *Herald*, in answer to Mr. M[illegible] charges of encouraging Fenianism, publishes [illegible] written by Mr. J. A. Macdonald to Mr. Pen[illegible] March, 1866, conveying the thanks of the go[illegible]ment for the course the Herald had taken o[illegible] subject.

VARIETIES.

When do ladies resemble arrows?—When [illegible] are in a quiver.

The greatest piece of absurdity we have hea[illegible] for some time is that of the artist who tried to [illegible] his pallet.

"What are you about?" inquired a lunatic [illegible] cook, who was industriously picking the feathers [illegible] a fowl. "Dressing a chicken," answered the [illegible] "I should call that undressing," replied the [illegible] fellow.

A great punster was asked one evening, in comp[illegible] to make an extempore pun. "Upon what subje[illegible] he inquired. One of the party answered, [illegible] Queen."—"Oh, sir," he replied, "the Queen i[illegible] subject."

An editor who was shaved in a barber's shop of[illegible] the barber a dime, which he refused. "Beca[illegible] said he, "I understand dat you is an editor."—"[illegible] what of it?"—"Why, we never charge editors [illegible] fin."—"But such liberality will ruin you."—"[illegible] nober mind, we make it off de gemmen."

When Mr. Sheridan pleaded in court his own c[illegible] and that of the Drury Lane Theatre, an Irish lal[illegible]er, known amongst the actors by the name of [illegible] Brown, was called upon to give his evidence. [illegible] vious to his going into court, the counsellor, sho[illegible] at the shabby dress of the witness, began to re[illegible] strate with him on this point—"You should [illegible] put on your Sunday clothes, and not think of co[illegible] into court covered with lime and brick-dust—i[illegible] tracts from the credit of your evidence."—"Be [illegible] Mr. Counsellor," said Billy, "only be cool; y[illegible] in your working-dress, and I am in mine; and t[illegible] that."

In China there are seven grounds of divorc[illegible] which the fourth is talkativeness in a woman.

Many a girl thinks she can do nothing witho[illegible] husband, and when she gets one she finds she ca[illegible] nothing with him.

If a man could be conscious of all that is sai[illegible] him in his absence, he would probably becom[illegible] very modest man indeed.

There are two things in this world which a [illegible] does not often find away from home; the first is [illegible] soup; the second is disinterested love.

A gentleman having presented his church with [illegible] "Ten Commandments," it was wittily said that [illegible] gave them away because he could not keep them

The story of a lazy schoolboy who spelled And[illegible] Jackson d-r-u J-a-x-n has been overshadowed by a ge[illegible] out West, who wished to mark a half dozen [illegible] shirts. He marked the first John Jones, and [illegible] rest ditto.

The *Nation* says John Adams once remarked [illegible] Mr. Sparks, looking at the portrait of Washing[illegible] "That old wooden-head got a good deal of his r[illegible] tation by knowing how to hold his tongue."

Henry Ward Beecher says of the "items colu[illegible] in the newspaper, that it is worth more than all [illegible] small fry of correspondents, with an editor throw[illegible] to boot! Like a caravan, it stretches along [illegible] columns with packages and parcels, spices and g[illegible] bits of fragrance or cunningly wrought metals, [illegible] thered from the Orient and from the whole w[illegible] besides. The items of the paper, like the stuffin[illegible] a Thanksgiving-day turkey, represents everyth[illegible] in the house, crusts of bread, crackers and all sp[illegible]

Adhere always rigidly and undeviatingly to tru[illegible] but while you express what is true, express it i[illegible] pleasing manner. Frame the picture, the mat[illegible] is the frame that displays it to advantage. Tr[illegible] conveyed in an acrid and acrimonious language, [illegible] dom has a salutary effect, since we reject the tr[illegible] because we are prejudiced against the mode of [illegible] munication. The heart must be won before the in[illegible] lect can be informed.